The Daily Sentinel.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1868. NO. 104.

The Daily Sentinel.

JOSIAH TURNER, Jr., EDITOR.

STANDARD GUNNY CLOTH!!!

ANOTHER LOT of Bagging very superior, for sale cheap by
Dec. 11 tf. DOUGLAS BELL.

New White Corn!

TWO Hundred Bushels Prime Corn for sale on account of Shipper by
Dec. 11-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

Red Ash Coal!

TWENTY-FIVE Tons Coal in yard and for sale by
Dec. 11-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

Prime Butter!

2000 LBS. BUTTER,
NORTH CAROLINA MOUNTAIN!
BEST GLADES!
PRIME GOSHEN!
Just to hand and for sale by
Dec. 11-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

1868. 1868.

Fall and Winter Trade.

JUST RECEIVED,
White Granite and Common Crockery.
Gobiets, Tumblers and Wine Glasses.
J. BROWN,
Raleigh, Dec. 11-tf With Hart & Lewis.

The Celebrated,

WESTERN EMPIRE COOK STOVES, FURnished complete,
Hardware and Cutlery.
J. BROWN,
Raleigh, Dec. 11-tf With Hart & Lewis.

Buggy Materials.

DASH Leather, Moleskin, Enameled Muslin and Drill.
Spokes, Felloes, Finished Shafts.
Carriage and Tire Bolts,
Shaft Sockets, Plated Bands,
Plated Lining Nails, Gimp and Lace Tacks,
Curtain Knobs and Glasses,
Apron Hooks and Rings.
J. BROWN,
Raleigh, Dec. 11-tf With Hart & Lewis.

ST MARY'S SCHOOL, RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA.

RIGHT REV. THOS. ATKINSON, D. D. VISITOR.
REV. ALBERT SMEDES, D. D. RECTOR.
REV. BENNETT SMEDES, A. M. ASSISTANT.

THE FIFTY-FIFTH term of this School will begin January 16th, 1869, and continue until the 7th, of June.
Board and English Tuition, $120; Washing $12.50.
For a Circular apply to the Rector.
Dec. 11-5t*

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS!

L. D. WOMBLE,

OPPOSITE MARKET SQUARE, (WEST SIDE.)

I HAVE IN STORE, AND INTEND TO KEEP, a well selected stock of

GROCERIES.

Best Sugar cured Bacon Hams, Sides and Choice Leaf Lard. Rio, Laguira and GENUINE JAVA COFFEE, Green and Black Tea. Good assortment of Sugars, from 12½ to 20c. per lb. No 1 CAROLINA RICE, Molasses and Bright Syrup. Fresh Butter and soda Crackers, and a superior LEMON CRACKER. PURE APPLE VINEGAR. No. 1 Chewing Tobacco and Egerton's Scotch Snuff.

Best quality Sole Leather and a fine lot of

FRENCH CALF SKINS,
LINING SKINS, (assorted colors.)

I will also keep the well known 1 one-horse PLOW, called "KING OF THE SOUTH." It has the reputation, from many of our best Farmers, of being the best one-horse Plow in use.

Give me a call. I am ALWAYS AT HOME.

Will also have, in a day or two, a lot of the finest CHEESE that has been brought to this market.
Nov. 12-1m

Edgeworth Female Seminary.

THERE WILL BE NO VACATION in the Institution, this winter. The next Session will commence on the fourth Monday of January, 1869.

Pupils will be received at any time.

The *entire expense* of board and tuition, for a Session of 20 weeks will be from $100 to $110, if paid in advance. Ten per cent. will be added, if payment should be delayed one month after the admittance of the pupil.

Moderate charges will be made for Music, use of Piano, Ancient and Modern Languages, Drawing and Oil Painting.

Each boarder will furnish her own lights and towels and also a pair of sheets and pillow cases.

For Circulars, address,
J. M. N. CALDWELL,
Dec. 10-1m Greensboro', N. C.

"TIP TOP." "TIP TOP"

GOLD PENS.

Another lot of those superior PENS just received.

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY,

FOR SALE LOW.

Also, especial attention given to REPAIRING Watches, Clocks, &c., at
ROSS',
Watchmaker and Jeweler,
Fayetteville, St.
Dec. 9-tf (Sign of "RED FRONT.")

PROPOSALS FOR BEEF.

OFFICE A. C. S., RALEIGH, N. C., December 5th, 1868.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, are invited until 12 o'clock M., Friday Dec. 25, 1868, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with such quantities of Fresh Beef as may be required by that Department, for any purpose, at Raleigh, N. C., from January 1st, 1869, till June 30th, 1869. The Beef must be of good and marketable quality, subject to rigid inspection, (necks, shanks and kidney tallow to be excluded,) and if not satisfactory, purchases will be made in open market and the contractor charged with the difference of price.

Good and sufficient security will be required for the due fulfilment of the contract, and the names of the proposed securities must accompany each bid.

Payment will be made in Government funds at the end of each month.

Bids will be directed to the undersigned, and marked "Proposals for Beef."

EDW. J. STIVERS,
1st Lieut. 40th Infantry,
Dec. 9-6t A. C. S.

NOTICE.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, Dec. 8, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Books will be opened at the Mayor's Office, on the 14th inst., and remain open until the 25th inst., for the purpose of registering the names of persons entitled to vote for Mayor and Commissioners, at an election to be held on the first Monday (the 4th day) of January 1869

WM H. HARRISON, Mayor.
J. J. CHRISTOPHERS, Clerk.
Dec. 9-td

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS,

SOLE LEATHER VALISES,
LEATHER TRAVELING BAGS

The best quality and largest variety in the City, can be found at
R. B. ANDREWS & CO'S.,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
Nov. 16-tf* Next door to Tucker Hall.

TOBACCO, CIGARS AND SNUFF.

"Cygnet," "Mary-Ann" and other brands of Chewing Tobacco.
Smoking Tobacco—all grades.
A fine lot Cigars—very cheap.
Snuff in Bladders and Papers.
Dec 3-tf W. H. JONES & CO.

MRS. C. R. OWEN,
MILLINER and DRESSMAKER.
Hillsboro', Orange County, N. C.

MRS. OWEN, after fifteen years experience in the business, feels capable of suiting the taste of any lady.

She offers her services to the Ladies of North Carolina in making and purchasing BONNETS AND DRESSES for them.
Dec. 8-tf

Wm. R. Utley & Geo. W. Dougherty,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 11 WALL STREET,
Next door to Wall St. entrance to Stock Exchange,
NEW YORK.

We respectfully solicit your orders for
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
STOCKS AND GOLD,
Southern Securities and Bank Notes,
AND
MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES NOT CALLED AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

We are represented at the Regular, Open Gold, and Government Boards, and all orders by mail or telegraph receive our *personal attention.*

Consignments of Government Bonds, Gold, Silver, Sovereigns, Bank of England Notes, Doubloons, Napoleons, &c., &c., bought and sold at best market rates, and proceeds deposited as directed.

We tender our services to Bankers and Banks as *prompt and reliable* correspondents.

Changes of the Market given by telegraph when desired.
Nov 28-3m

ANDREWS,

THE CLOTHIER,

ONE DOOR SOUTH OF TUCKER HALL,

Is the recognized leader of the

Retail Clothing Trade in Raleigh.

Strangers in the City will find it to their advantage to call in and get a

WINTER OUTFIT.

THE REASONS WHY:—Here is the LARGEST ASSORTMENT in Raleigh,

Here is the STYLE;

Here the "ONE PRICE" system is strictly adhered to;

Here are the LOWEST PRICES in the City;

He sells for CASH; therefore, high prices are not essential to success. The man who pays his money at this House contributes nothing towards paying bad debts made by others who "never mind the price."

Great pains taken in fitting the customer, and polite attention shown under all circumstances.
Dec 7-tf

Assignee's Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

THE LAND BELONGING to Dr. M. T. Ponton will be offered at public sale, by his assignee in bankruptcy, on THURSDAY, the 14th of January next at 11 o'clock A. M.

The sale will take place at the residence of Dr. Ponton, the land will be put up, without reserve, to the highest bidder, for CASH, and no postponement will be made.

The land contains about sixteen hundred acres, is situated near the town of Halifax, N. C., on Great and Little Quankey Creeks, and partly on the line of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.

The soil is naturally free and fertile, but has been much reduced by bad tillage. There are large quantities of marl on some of the land, and all of it can be easily improved and made good Corn and Cotton land. Much of it is well adapted to truck farming, and nearly the whole of it is equal to any in America for the cultivation of the grape. To any person who desires to invest capital in "Grape Culture," no better opportunity can be offered.

The land will be sold in several separate tracts, on one of which there is the best mill site in Halifax county, affording an inexhaustible supply of water power, with building stone sufficient for the erection of dams and mills.

Dr. Ponton will take pleasure in guiding persons over the land, who may wish to inspect it with a view to purchase.

JOHN J. LONG, Assignee.
Dec. 11 2wts.

A Most Wonderful and Successful Invention!

NEW METHOD OF WASHING CLOTHES WITHOUT LABOR.

THE AUTOMATIC
CLOTHES WASHER AND BOILER.

Awarded the highest Testimonial wherever Exhibited.

Rev. M. W. STAPLES, *Inventor and Patentee.*

THIS BOILER is self-acting, and dispenses entirely with labor and the wear of clothes. The hot suds and steam by the action of fire, are driven up through tubes, poured upon the clothes, and forced through the fabric with astonishing rapidity, cleansing it perfectly without any rubbing. It has been thoroughly tested, and pronounced unequalled as a Clothes Washer, by those who have used it.

All fabrics, from the finest laces to the bed-blanket can be washed perfectly and with ease and without the aid of the rubbing-board. For Flannels it is invaluable, as the rubbing, rolling, and pressing process must necessarily full them more or less.

It is truly a labor and clothes saving invention. Washing will no longer be a hardship, and washing day no longer a terror and a dread to housewives.

The invention can be used in any boiler, and the low price of the article places it within the reach of every family.

The saving in the wear of clothes will soon pay for the outlay.

It is estimated that 200 to 300 gallons of boiled suds pass through the clothes in thirty minutes; this being the longest time required for cleansing a boiler full of clothes.

Hundreds of these Boilers are being sold each week, giving perfect satisfaction.

Every Boiler sold guaranteed to do all we claim, or money refunded.

Can be seen in full operation at Lougee & Brother's.

We are selling COUNTY RIGHTS rapidly. Address J. B. HUNTER & CO.
Raleigh, Dec. 8-1m

FRESH OYSTERS

AT R. K. PERRELL'S,
Dec. 8-tf EVERY DAY.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERS.

ANOTHER LOT OF PRIME CHEESE!
30 Factory and N. Y. State Cheese.
Just received and for sale by
Oct. 29-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

PARAGON FAMILY FLOUR
Best in the market, for sale by
Nov 6-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

Candies.

1.000 LBS. ASSORTED STICK CANDIES, Lumps and Kisses, at
UPCHURCH & DODD'S.

FIRE CRACKERS.
Fire Crackers for sale by the box, at
UPCHURCH & DODD'S.

RAISINS! RAISINS!
New Layer Raisins, at
UPCHURCH & DODD'S.

SALT! SALT! SALT!
500 Sacks more of Liverpool Salt.
Just arrived at
UPCHURCH & DODD'S.

LARD! LARD!
8,000 lbs. Family Lard, just arrived.
UPCHURCH & DODD.

ADAMANTINE CANDLES!
A new supply arriving at
UPCHURCH & DODD'S.

SOLE LEATHER.
A new supply of Hemlock Sole Leather, at
UPCHURCH & DODD'S.

IRISH POTATOES.
A lot of Irish Potatoes, for sale by
UPCHURCH & DODD.

COTTON YARNS AND SHEETINGS.
Holt's Son's Cotton Yarns and Sheetings, For sale by
UPCHURCH & DODD.

TOILET SOAPS.
5 gross American Honey Toilet Soap, For sale by
UPCHURCH & DODD.

MOLASSES.
Genuine Cuba Molasses, for sale by
UPCHURCH & DODD.

SHOES! SHOES!
An assortment of Shoes of N. C. Manufacture, for sale by
Dec. 8-tf UPCHURCH & DODD.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL
OF
CHOICE GROCERIES
AT
DOUGLAS BELL'S,
CONSISTING OF

Fresh Maccaroni.
" Vermicelli.
" Desiccated Cocoanut.
" Corn Starch.
" Canned Tomatoes,
" " Peas.
" " Corn.
" " Beans.
" " Peaches.
" Pearl Barley.
" Currants.
" Raisins.
" Citron.
" Figs.
" Mixed Pickles and Pepper Sauce.
" Jellies, assorted kinds.
" Prime Factory Cheese.
" " Pine Apple Cheese.
" Olive Oils.
" Crackers.
" Sardines.
" English and French Mustard.
No. 1 Mackerel, in kits.
" Northern Irish Potatoes.
New Buckwheat.
Goshen Butter.
Mountain Butter,—fresh.
"XXX" Drips.
Golden Syrup,
&c., &c., &c.
Dec. 8-tf

POOL & UZZLE,

12 Fayetteville Street, 12

RALEIGH, N. C.

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

GROCERIES,

ALSO

BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
DOMESTICS AND PRINTS.

Wines, Brandies, &c.

ALWAYS ON HAND:

No. 1 KEROSENE OIL AND LAMPS.

NOW ARRIVING.

NO. 1 STRUP AND MOLASSES,
BEEF TONGUES AND CORNED BEEF,
SMOKED BEEF, IN CANVASS AND PLAIN,
CANVASS HAMS,
BACON SIDES AND SHOULDERS.

Goods sold LOW FOR CASH.
Dec 1-3m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CARPET WARP! CARPET WARP!

Cotton Warp for Carpets, ALREADY DYED and READY FOR USE.
ROPE! ROPE!! ROPE!!!
WRAPPING TWINE,
CORDAGE, &c.
Dec. 1 THOS. H. BRIGGS.

HENDERSON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

PROF. M. FETTER, A. M. } Principals.
FRED. A. FETTER, A. M., }
CHARLES FETTER, A. B., Assistant.

The 6th Session of this School will commence on the 11th of January, 1869.

Prof. M. Fetter, late of the University of North Carolina, has associated himself permanently with his sons in the work of instruction.

Primary Department, (currency,)	$20 00
English,	25 00
English with higher Mathematics,	30 00
Classical,	40 00
Incidental expenses,	1 00
Board, including fuel and lights,	85 00

For Circular, address PROF. M. FETTER, or FRED. A. FETTER, Henderson, Granville Co., N. C. dec8 tf

Wanted.

DIVIDEND SCRIP of the N. C. RAILROAD, for which the RALEIGH NATIONAL BANK will pay 75 cts. for the dollar.
Raleigh, Dec. 9-tf

NORFOLK ADVERTISEMENTS

D. G. COWAND. R. J. HARRISS.

COWAND & HARRISS,

COTTON FACTORS

AND

General Commission Merchants,
26 Commerce Street,
NORFOLK, VA

Will attend promptly to sales of Cotton, Grain, Lumber, Tobacco, Naval Stores, &c., and purchase of supplies.

Consignments solicited.
Sept. 25 4m*

A. MYERS,

(Formerly of Salisbury, N. C.,)
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
LIQUORS,
NO. 6 COMMERCIAL ROW,
FERRY WHARF,
Oct. 20-3m NORFOLK, Va

JAMES N. BELL, NORMAN BELL.

J. N. BELL & BRO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO ALEXANDER BELL,)
General Commission Merchants,
BELL'S WHARF,
NORFOLK, Va.

Consignments solicited. Prompt returns guaranteed.

REFER TO
Douglas Bell, Raleigh.
Editors Sentinel "
Oct 20-3m

WHITE, NEAL & CO.,

43 THE ALBANY, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND,
AND
JOHN B. NEAL & CO.,
NORFOLK, VA.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND
COTTON FACTORS.

REFER TO
Exchange National Bank, Norfolk, Va., and Alexander Collie & Co., London and Manchester.
Oct. 20-3m

BOOK STORES.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS!

JUST RECEIVED.

A large and splendid assortment of

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL STYLES.

Varying in price from $1 to $12.

WILLIAMS & LAMBETH,
Dec. 2-3m BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.

PRAYER BOOKS AND BIBLES.

JUST RECEIVED,

Some of the handsomest

PRAYER BOOKS

AND

FAMILY BIBLES

Ever brought to this Market.

Call at
WILLIAMS & LAMBETH'S,
Dec 2-3m Booksellers and Stationers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Low Prices Always Win!

GENT'S FINE MOLESKIN HATS.
For $3 in currency.
Sold in old times for $5 in gold.
Dec. 3-tf W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

ALPINE OR TOURIST HATS.
Something NEW,
At greatly reduced prices.
Dec 3-tf W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

LARGE STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES.
Gent's Double Deckers and plain Boots and Shoes.
Dec 3-tf W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
40 Setts of superior Coney and Siberian Squirrel Furs.
Dec 3-tf W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
Third invoice of Cloaks this Fall.
Dec 3 tf W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

GROCERIES, &c.

50 kegs Old Dominion Nails.
5 boxes Axes.
75 sacks Liverpool Fine Salt.
10 Tierces Hams.
10 bbls. Prime Mullets.
25 kits No. 1 Boston Mackerel.
10 bbls Peach Blow Potatoes.
100 lbs new Carolina Rice.
20 sacks Rio Coffee.
5 " Laguira do.
200 lbs Green and Black Tea—choice brands.
50 Sacks N. C. Flour
25 bbls Brown, Refined and Crush'd Sugars.
10 kegs Glades and Goshen Butter.
20 Gross Parlor Matches.
50 Reams large and small sized Wrapping Paper

Any or all of which can be bought on good terms.
Dec 1 B. P. WILLIAMSON.

SHIRTINGS.

A few bales Shirtings. Also, Undershirts, Drawers, Socks, Handkerchiefs, &c.
W. H. JONES & CO.,
Dec. 3-tf Ass. and Com. Merchants.

FOR RENT NEXT YEAR.

1. The Dwelling House and a portion of the land at "Margaretta" East of the Fair Ground.

2. Also a Dwelling House, with two rooms and Garden attached, on the Northwest corner of the avenue, leading to Margaretta.

ALSO,

The two story TENEMENT, on Fayetteville Street, near the Yarborough House, now occupied by Alexis Long.

ALSO,

An excellent two-story DWELLING HOUSE, with a Well, Out-houses and a large Garden, on Martin street about two hundred yards West of the Court House. A very desirable residence for a family. Apply to
Nov 26-3w* B. P. MOORE.

100 SIDES LIGHT UPPER LEATHER. For sale by
Dec 5-tf G. T. STRONACH.

NON-FORFEITING CASH RATES
OF THE
ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.

ASSETS, $10,000,000.

DIVIDEND, Fifty per Cent

$130 to pay every 100 of Liabilities.

$7,000 Members, and constantly increasing.

DESCRIPTION OF POLICIES.

First.—Whole Life Policies.
Second.—Endowment Policies, for terms of ten, fifteen, twenty, twenty-five, thirty, and thirty-five years.

AGES.

Insurance will be granted at all ages from fifteen to sixty years.

NOTICE.

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY has paid another loss. Read the following:

$3,000.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 16th, 1868.

Received of the Ætna Life Insurance Company, by the hands of W. H. Crow, General Agent, Three thousand dollars, in full payment of all demands upon the Life Policy of my deceased husband, Larkin F. Bunn, No. of said Policy 48,709.

With many thanks for this prompt payment in the hour of my affliction and need,
I am, respectfully,
HESTER A. BUNN.

Added to the above, may be mentioned another fact, proving the wisdom and beneficial results of Life Insurance, and also the fidelity and good faith in which this old and well tried Company deals with its members.

In less than three years this Company has done more than all others combined, to relieve the wants of the widows and orphans of North Carolina.

It has paid Policy, No. 13,773 ... $5,000
" " 10,808 ... 5,000
" " 13,067 ... 5,000
" " 24,693 ... 2,000
" " 27,511 ... 10,000
" " 28,600 ... 5,000
" " 42,974 ... 2,500
" " 35,682 ... 10,000

Being thus bountifully tried and proved, it commends itself to the patronage of every reflecting citizen, who desires to provide a certainty for those he loves and are depending on him.

W. H. CROW,
General Agent for the State,
Office, Raleigh, N. C.
Dec. 1, 1868

THE
EQUITABLE
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
OF
NEW YORK

THE rapid advancement of "THE EQUITABLE," to the very front rank of American Life Insurance Companies, the unprecedented amount of its new business for the year ending September 30th, 1868, being over

FIFTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS,

the large accumulation by it of EIGHT MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, together with an annual income of FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, afford the very best evidences of its *popularity, success* and reliability.

A brief comparison of the Society's business for the first nine years of its organization, will best illustrate its remarkable progress.

PROGRESS OF THE SOCIETY.

Years.	No. Policies Issued	Sum Assured	Income.	Assets.
1859				
6 mos.	277	$ 1,178,000 00	$ 28,314 00	$ 120,772 00
1860	612	1,905,540 00	77,444 00	261,618 00
1861	676	1,818,750 00	107,647 00	310,626 00
1862	1,233	3,953,450 00	174,016 00	533,298 00
1863	1,633	4,501,900 00	308,471 00	584,714 00
1864	2,873	8,758,550 00	613,491 00	1,017,977 00
1865	3,455	13,748,650 00	971,505 75	1,586,533 95
1866	7,245	20,072,450 00	2,003,077 00	3,077,789 00
1867	10,468	43,720,809 0	3,247,924 74	5,125,423 15
*1868	*11,698	* 51,806,814 00	*5,100,000 00	*8,000,000 00

*Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STANDING OF THE EQUITABLE SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.—In 1860, it was the ninth. In 1861, the eighth. In 1862 and 1863, the seventh. In 1864 and '65, the sixth. In 1866, the fourth. In 1867, fiscal the 2nd.

DIVIDENDS PAID ANNUALLY IN CASH.

Agents wishing to represent the Society, or persons wishing information in regard to Life Assurance, will please address special Agents.

HUTCHISON, BURROUGHS & CO.,
General Agents.

W. H. FINCH, Special Agent for N. C. Charlotte, N. C.
T. C. HOOPER,
J. R. B. HATHAWAY, } TRAVELING AGENTS.
J. B. MARTIN,
Sept. 18-3m*

PETERSBURG ADVERTISEMENTS.

DAVIS, ROPER & CO.,

WHOLESALE
Grocers & Commission Merchants,
No. 5 IRON FRONT,
Petersburg, Va.,

Keep constantly on hand a large stock of
BACON, LARD,
FLOUR, COFFEE, SUGARS,
SYRUPS, SALT, GUNNY
AND DUNDEE BAGGING,
BALE ROPE, TWINE,
CANDLES, SOAPS,
NAILS, TEAS,
ETC., ETC.

All of which they offer at the very lowest rates for cash, or Produce in hand.

They pay especial attention to the sale of COTTON, TOBACCO, WHEAT and Country Produce generally, and will make cash advances when in hand, or on Railroad bill of lading for same.
Oct. 2-6m

To the German Population of North and South Carolina.

ON OR BEFORE the first of February next, (provided 500 subscribers are obtained by that time,) the undersigned proposes to issue from the *Daily Messenger* office, a live "GERMAN" Weekly newspaper, to be called "THE GERMAN WEEKLY MESSENGER."

The "German Weekly Messenger" will contain all the latest Home and Foreign News, and is to be devoted to the advancement of immigration to the Southern States, Home Industry, Agriculture, Rural Economy, Mechanical Arts and the Fireside.

The paper, like the "Daily Messenger" will be strictly Democratic in politics, and its aim will ever be to encourage Immigration, and to aid in the building up of the Southern States, which must be done at all hazard.

We confidently rely on the Press, and on our friends through out the Southern States, in whose interest we shall labor in the future, as in the past, to sustain us in this important enterprise. Rates of subscription $4.00 per annum.

Address JULIUS A. BONITZ,
Daily Messenger,
Goldsboro', N. C
Nov 20-tf

Buggy and Harness.

ONE NEW BUGGY AND HARNESS, which I will sell for ($175,) one hundred and seventy-five dollars.
Dec 1, 1868 B. P. WILLIAMSON.

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the present General Assembly, for a Charter for a Life Insurance Company, to be called "NORTH CAROLINA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY."
Nov 15-tf

JUST RECEIVED.

HEATING STOVES, FOR COAL OR WOOD.
Cooking Stoves complete with Pipe and Furniture.
Kerosene and Illuminating Oils.
A complete assortment of Lamps and the latest and most improved Burners
Lamps altered and repaired.
Roofing and Guttering done at short notice.
All our work is warranted and we insure success in all we sell.
Please give us a call at the old stand, on Fayetteville Street.
Oct. 6-3m* LOUGEE & BROTHER.

FINE LIQUORS.

20 Five Gallon Kegs "Old Nick's" best Rye Whiskey.
25 gals *five year old* Southampton Brandy.
30 " Pure Holland Gin.
30 " " French Brandy.
25 " *Old and choice* Scuppernong Wine.
10 " " *Pure* Rum
All of the above are the best, and will be sold by the keg, gallon or bottle.
Dec 1 B. P. WILLIAMSON.

United States Blue Book.

A REGISTER of Federal Officers and salaries for 1868-'69, including all offices Clerkships and positions, under the Executive, Congressional, State, Treasury War, Navy, Attorney General, Postmaster's and other subordinate departments, with compensation attached.

Price 50cts. Sent per mail on receipt of price
J. A JONES, Bookseller,
Dec 1, 1868 Raleigh.

FRUIT.

Green Apples.
Dried do
Fresh Strawberries, Damsons, Pears, Cherries, &c., in cans.
Dec 3-tf W. H. JONES & CO.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

Port, Madeira, Champagne and Scuppernong Wine. Bourbon, Rye and Robertson County Whiskey. French and Apple Brandy.
Dec 3-tf W. H. JONES & CO.

HARDWARE &C.

RALEIGH SASH, BLIND AND DOOR FACTORY.

All orders promptly attended to.
THOS. H. BRIGGS,
Dec 1 Proprietor.

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"OLD MARYLAND WORKS."

Plumbing, Sheet Lead, Lead Pipe, Iron Pipe, Terra Cotta Pipe, Brass Cocks, Plated Cocks, Iron, Lead and Zinc Bath Tubs, The Bath Tube with Heaters, Water Closets, Iron and China Bowls, Hydrants, Pumps, Rams, Fountains, Water Wheels, Garden Vases, Water-Coolers, Refrigerators, &c.

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Which will be sold as low as can be had in the city.
Nov 15

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Guns,—Single and Double barrel Shot Guns.
Shot Pouches, Belts and Powder Flasks.
Gun Nipples, Rod Tips and Gun Worms.
Ely's Water-proof Caps.
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75 Kegs Cut Nails.
Blacksmith Bellows.
Linseed Oil.
Cotton seed Oil.
Kerosene "
Lubricating "
Tanner's "
White Lead.
Axle Grease.

THOMAS H. BRIGGS,
No. 10, Fayetteville St.,
Dec. 1. Raleigh, N. C.

1868. Fall and Winter Trade. 1868.

NEW STYLE MATCH SAFES.
Old Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee.
Cut, Loaf and Clarified Sugar.
Old Turpentine Soap.
Washing Soda
Cone Refined Lye and Potash.
Best No. 10 Cotton Cards
Wool Cards and Curry-Combs.

J. BROWN
Raleigh Dec 1-tf With Hart and Lewis.

FALL AND WINTER 1868. TRADE. 1868.

We have on hand a commanding stock of

Hardware.
Table and Pocket Cutlery.
Locks and Hinges.
Nails and Brads.
Horse and Mule shoes.
Horse Shoe Nails
Sweeds and Refined Iron.
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Raleigh, Dec 1 J. BROWN,
With Hart & Lewis.

RAILROADS.

TO SHIPPERS.

NORTH CAROLINA
ALL STATE
RAILWAY LINES, (THAT USED TO BE!)

THE OLD RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD, THE SHORTEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND BEST LINE, SOUTH AND SOUTH, TO BE LEFT OUT IN THE COLD. UNLESS SHIPPERS SPECIALLY SAY VIA. R. & G. R. R.!

WE inaugerated and are the *Great Through Inland Air Line Route* to all the Northern Markets, and have successfully worked the Line to the entire satisfaction of Shippers, North and South, for the last ten years, as the few Thousand Shippers in North and South Carolina will testify. We paid the State near Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars for her interest in this Road—thereby saving the people from Taxation for all time to come $40,000 per year; and we unhesitatingly declare that we can and will give more dispatch to all points, North and South, than any other Line.

NOTICE!

The Great Inland Air Line Freight

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Via THE RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD,

is the Short Line for Shippers, and you are *required so to direct your freights*, or they will be taken by another Route!

To Insure your Freight being carried over this *Great Inland Air Line safely*, direct your consignments to mark your Freight, Care of Rail Road Agent, Portsmouth, Va., or City Point Va., *via Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road*, and to ship as follows:

FROM BOSTON:
Merchants' & Miner's Line, end of Central Wharf, E. Sampson, Agent.

FROM NEW YORK:
Old Dominion Steamship Co., Shipping Point, Pier 37, North River, Foot Beach St., Office 197, Greenwich st. Cor. Dey; N. L. McCready, President.

FROM PHILADELPHIA:
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FROM BALTIMORE:
Baltimore Steam Packet Co., Bay Line Steamers, Foot Union Dock, L. B. Parks, Agent, or Powhatan Steam Boat Co., 90 Light street Wharf.

C. B. ALLEN,
Nov 23. Freight Ag't Raleigh N. C.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD CO., SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C., May 25th 1868.

On and after May 26th 1868 Trains will run on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, as follows:

Mail Train leaves Raleigh ..... 9.15 A. M.
Arrives at Weldon ..... 2.40 P. M.
Mail Train leaves Weldon ..... 10.35 a. M.
Arrives at Raleigh ..... 3.45 P. M.
Freight Train leaves Raleigh ..... 1.45 P. M.
" " arrives at Raleigh 10.00 A. M

The Mail Trains make THROUGH connections with all points North and South.

A. B ANDREWS,
Nov 23 Supt. of Transportation

For Sale or Exchange for City Property

A VALUABLE FARM of 60 acres, in Chatham County, in the midst of the Coal and Mineral region in one mile of the Ore Hill Iron Works. Good Dwelling house and out-buildings also Meadow and young orchard. The Western Railroad, which has a depot on the premises, runs near the premises. One Hot Depot within one mile.

W. H. JONES & CO.,
Dec 1, 1868, Assets & Com. Merchants.

MESSAGE

OF THE

President of the United States.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Upon the re assembling of Congress, it again becomes my duty to call your attention to the state of the Union, and to its continued disorganized condition under the various laws which have been passed upon the subject of reconstruction.

It may be safely assumed, as an axiom in the government of States, that the greatest wrongs inflicted upon a people are caused by unjust and arbitrary legislation, or by the unrestrating decrees of despotic rulers; and that the timely revocation of injurious and oppressive measures is the greatest good that can be conferred upon a nation. The legislator or ruler who has the wisdom and magnanimity to retrace his steps, when convinced of error, will sooner or later be rewarded with the respect and gratitude of an intelligent and patriotic people.

Our own history—although embracing a period less than a century—affords abundant proof that most, if not all of our domestic troubles are directly traceable to violations of the organic law and excessive legislation. The most striking illustrations of this fact are furnished by the enactments of the past three years upon the question of reconstruction. After a fair trial, they have substantially failed and proved pernicious in their results, and there seems to be no good reason why they should longer remain upon the statute book. States to which the Constitution guarantees a republican form of government have been reduced to military dependencies, in each of which the people have been made subject to the arbitrary will of the commanding general.—Although the Constitution requires that each State shall be represented in Congress, Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas, are yet excluded, and, contrary to the express provisions of that instrument, were denied participation in the recent election for a President and Vice President of the United States. The attempt to place the white population under the domination of persons of color in the South has impaired, if not destroyed, the kindly relations that had previously existed between them; and mutual distrust has engendered a feeling of animosity, which, leading in some instances to collision and bloodshed, has prevented the co-operation between the two races, so essential to the success of industrial enterprises in the Southern States. Nor have the inhabitants of those States alone suffered from the disturbed condition of affairs growing out of these Congressional enactments. The entire Union has been agitated by grave apprehensions of troubles which might again involve the peace of the nation; its interests have been injuriously affected by the derangement of business and labor, and the consequent want of prosperity throughout that portion of the country.

The Federal Constitution—the *magna charta* of American rights, under whose wise and salutary provisions we have successfully conducted all our domestic and foreign affairs, sustained ourselves in peace and in war, and become a great nation among the Powers of the earth—must assuredly be now adequate to the settlement of questions growing out of the civil war waged alone for its vindication. This great fact is made most manifest by the condition of the country when Congress assembled in the month of December, 1865.—Civil strife had ceased; the spirit of rebellion had spent its entire force; in the South and States the people had warmed into national life, and throughout the whole country a healthy reaction in public sentiment had taken place. By the application of the simple yet effective provisions of the Constitution, the Executive Department, with the voluntary aid of the States, had brought the work of restoration as near completion as was within the scope of its authority, and the nation was encouraged by the prospect of an early and satisfactory adjustment of all its difficulties. Congress, however, intervened, and, refusing to perfect the work so nearly consummated, declined to admit members from the unrepresented States, adopted a series of measures which arrested the progress of restoration, frustrated all that had been so successfully accomplished, and, after three years of agitation and strife, has left the country farther from the attainment of union and fraternal feeling than at the inception of the Congressional plan of reconstruction. It needs no argument to show that legislation which has produced such baneful consequences should be abrogated, or else made to conform to the genuine principles of republican government.

Under the influence of party passion and sectional prejudice other acts have been passed not warranted by the Constitution. Congress has already been made familiar with my views respecting the "tenure-of office bill." Experience has proved that its repeal is demanded by the best interests of the country, and that while it remains in force the President cannot enjoin that rigid accountability of public officers so essential to an honest and efficient execution of the laws. Its revocation would enable the Executive Department to exercise the power of appointment and removal in accordance with the original design of the Federal Constitution.

The act of March 2, 1867, making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1868, and for other purposes, contains provisions which interfere with the President's constitutional functions as commander-in-chief of the army, and deny to States of the Union the right to protect themselves by means of their own militia. These provisions should be at once annulled; for while the first might, in time of great emergency, seriously embarrass the Executive in efforts to employ and direct the common strength of the nation for its protection and preservation, the other is contrary to the express declaration of the Constitution, that a "well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed."

It is believed that the repeal of all such laws would be accepted by the American people as at least a partial return to the fundamental principles of the Government, and an indication that hereafter the Constitution is to be made the nation's safe and unerring guide. They can be productive of no permanent benefit to the country, and should not be permitted to stand as so many monuments of the deficient wisdom which has characterized our recent legislation.

The condition of our finances demands the early and earnest consideration of Congress. Compared with the growth of our population, the public expenditures have reached an amount unprecedented in our history.

The population of the United States in 1790 was nearly four millions of people.—Increasing each decade about thirty-three per cent., it reached in 1860 thirty-one millions—an increase of seven hundred per cent. on the population of 1790. In 1869 it is estimated that it will reach thirty-eight millions, or an increase of eight hundred and sixty-eight per cent. in seventy-nine years.

The annual expenditures of the Federal Government in 1791 were four millions two hundred thousand dollars; in 1820 eighteen millions two hundred thousand dollars; in 1850 forty-one millions; in 1860, sixty-three millions; in 1865, nearly thirteen hundred millions; and in 1869 it is estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury, in his last annual report, that they will be three hundred and seventy two millions.

By comparing the public disbursements of 1869, as estimated with those of 1791, it will be seen that the increase of expenditure since the beginning of the Government has been eight thousand six hundred and eighteen per centum, while the increase of the population for the same period was only eight hundred and sixty-eight per centum. Again, the expenses of the Government in 1860, the year of peace immediately preceding the war, were only sixty three millions; while in 1869, the year of peace three years after the war, it is estimated they will be three hundred and seventy two millions—an increase of four hundred and eighty-nine per centum, while the increase of population was only twenty-one per centum for the same period.

These statistics further show that in 1791 the annual national expenses, compared with the population, were little more than one dollar per capita, and in 1860 but two dollars per capita; which in 1869 they will reach the extravagant sum of nine dollars and seventy-eight cents per capita.

It will be observed that all of these statements refer to and exhibit the disbursements of peace periods. It may, therefore, be of interest to compare the expenditures of the three war periods—the war with Great Britain, the Mexican war, and the war of the rebellion.

In 1814 the annual expenses incident to the war of 1812 reached their highest amount—about thirty-one millions; while our population slightly exceeded eight millions, showing an expenditure of only three dollars and eighty cents per capita. In 1847 the expenditure growing out of the war with Mexico reached fifty-five millions, and the population about twenty one millions, giving only two dollars and sixty cents per cap ta for the war expenses of that year. In 1865 the expenditures called for by the rebellion reached the vast amount of twelve hundred and ninety millions, which, compared with a population of thirty-four millions, gives thirty-eight dollars and twenty cents per capita.

From the 4th day of March, 1789, to 30th of June, 1861, the entire expenditures of the Government were seventeen hundred millions of dollars. During that period we were engaged in wars with Great Britain and Mexico, and were involved in hostilities with powerful Indian tribes; Louisiana was purchased from France at a cost of fifteen millions of dollars; Florida was ceded to us by Spain for five millions; California was acquired from Mexico for fifteen millions; and the Territory of New Mexico was obtained from Texas for the sum of ten millions. Early in 1861 the war of the rebellion commenced; and from the 1st of July of that year to the 30th of June, 1865, the public expenditures reached the enormous aggregate of thirty three hundred millions. Three years of peace have intervened, and during that time the disbursements of the Government have successively been five hundred and twenty millions, three hundred and forty-six millions, and three hundred and ninety-three millions. Adding to these amounts three hundred and seventy-two millions, estimated as necessary for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1869, we obtain a total expenditure of sixteen hundred millions of dollars during the four years immediately succeeding the war, or nearly as much as was expended during the seventy two years that preceded the rebellion, and embraced the extraordinary expenditures already named.

These startling facts clearly illustrate the necessity of retrenchment in all branches of the public service. Abuses which were tolerated during the war for the preservation of the nation will not be endured by the people now that profound peace prevails. The receipts from internal revenues and customs have, during the past three years, gradually diminished, and the continuance of useless and extravagant expenditures will involve us in national bankruptcy, or else make inevitable an increase of taxes, already too onerous, and in many respects obnoxious on account of their inquisitorial character.

One hundred millions annually are expended for the military force, a large portion of which is employed in the execution of laws both unnecessary and unconstitutional; one hundred and fifty millions are required each year to pay the interest on the public debt; an army of tax-gatherers impoverishes the nation; and public agents, placed by Congress beyond the control of the Executive, divert from their purposes large sums of money which they collect from the people in the name of the Government.

Judicious legislation and prudent economy can alone remedy defects and avert evils which, if suffered to exist, cannot fail to diminish confidence in the public councils, and weaken the attachment and respect of the people towards their political institutions. Without proper care the small balance which it is estimated will remain in the Treasury at the close of the present fiscal year will not be realized, and additional millions be added to a debt which is now enumerated by billions.

It is shown, by the able and comprehensive report of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, were $405,638,083, and that the expenditures for the same period were $377,340,284, leaving in the Treasury a surplus of $28,297,798. It is estimated that the receipts during the present fiscal year, ending June 30, 1869, will be $341,392 868, 000, the expenditures $336,152,470, showing a small balance of $5,240,398 in favor of the Government. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, it is estimated that the receipts will amount to $327,000, and the expenditures to $303,000,000, leaving an estimated surplus of $24,000,000.

It becomes proper, in this connection, to make a brief reference to our public indebtedness, which has accumulated with such alarming rapidity and assumed such colossal proportions.

In 1789, when the Government commenced operations under the Federal Constitution, it was burdened with an indebtedness of seventy-five millions of dollars, created during the war of the Revolution. This amount had been reduced to forty-five millions of dollars when in 1812 war was declared against Great Britain.

The three years' struggle that followed largely increased the national obligations, and in 1816 they had attained the sum of one hundred and twenty-seven millions.—Wise and economical legislation, however, enabled the Government to pay the entire amount within a period of twenty years, and the extinguishment of the national debt filled the land with rejoicing, and was one of the great events of President Jackson's Administration. After its redemption a large fund remained in the Treasury, which was deposited for safe-keeping with the several States, on condition that it should be returned when required by the public wants.

In 1849—the year after the termination of an expensive war with Mexico—we found ourselves involved in a debt of sixty four millions; and this was the amount owed by the Government in 1860, just prior to the outbreak of the rebellion. In the spring of 1861 our civil war commenced. Each year of its continuance made an enormous addition to the debt; and when, in the spring of 1865, the nation successfully emerged from the conflict, the obligations of the Government had reached the immense sum of $2,873,992,909.

The Secretary of the Treasury shows that on the first day of November, 1867, this amount had been reduced to $2,491,504,450; but at the same time his report exhibits an increase during the past year of $35,625,-102; for the debt on the first day of November last is stated to have been $2,527,129, 552. It is estimated by the Secretary that the returns for the past month will add to our liabilities the further sum of eleven millions—making a total increase during thirteen months of forty-six and a half millions.

In my message to Congress of December 4, 1865, it was suggested that a policy should be devised which, without being oppressive to the people, would at once begin to effect a reduction of the debt, and, if persisted in, discharge it fully within a definite number of years. The Secretary of the Treasury forcibly recommends legislation of this character, and justly urges that the longer it is deferred the more difficult must become its accomplishment. We should follow the wise precedents established in 1789 and in 1816, and without further delay make provision for the payment of our obligations at as early a period as may be practicable. The fruits of their labors should be enjoyed by our citizens, rather than used to build up and sustain moneyed monopolies in our own and other lands.

Our foreign debt is already computed by the Secretary of the Treasury at eight hundred and fifty millions; citizens of foreign countries receive interest upon a large portion of our securities, the American taxpayers are made to contribute large sums for their support. The idea that such a debt is to become permanent should be at all times discarded, as involving taxation too heavy to be borne, and payment once in every sixteen years, at the present rate of interest, of an amount equal to the original sum.

This vast debt, if permitted to become permanent and increasing, must eventually be gathered into the hands of a few, and enable them to exert a dangerous and controlling power in the affairs of the government. The borrowers would become servants to the lenders—the lenders the masters of the people. We now pride ourselves upon having given freedom to four millions of the colored race; it will then be our shame that forty millions of people, by their own toleration of usurpation and profligacy, have suffered themselves to become enslaved, and merely exchanged slave-owners for new taskmasters in the shape of bondholders and taxgatherers.

Besides, permanent debts pertain to monarchical governments, and, tending to monopolies, perpetuities, and class legislation, are totally irreconcilable with free institutions. Introduced into our republican system, they would gradually but surely sap its foundations, eventually subvert our governmental fabric, and erect upon its ruins a moneyed aristocracy. It is our sacred duty to transmit, unimpaired to our posterity the blessings of liberty which were bequeathed to us by the founders of the Republic, and by our example teach those who are to follow us carefully to avoid the dangers which threaten a free and independent people.

Various plans have been proposed for the payment of the public debt. However they may have varied as to the time and mode in which it should be redeemed, there seems to be a general concurrence as to the propriety and justness of a reduction in the present rate of interest. The Secretary of the Treasury, in his report, recommends five per cent; Congress in a bill passed prior to adjournment, on the 27th of July last, agreed upon four and four and a half per cent; while by many three per cent. has been held to be an amply sufficient return for the investment.

The general impression as to the exorbitancy of the existing rate of interest has led to an inquiry in the public mind respecting the consideration which the Government has actually received for its bonds, and the conclusion is becoming prevalent that the amount which it obtained was in real money three or four hundred per cent. less than the obligation which it issued in return. It cannot be denied that we are paying an extravagant per centage for the use of the money borrowed which was paper currency, greatly depreciated below the value of coin.

This fact is made apparent when we consider that bondholders receive from the Treasury, upon each dollar they own in Government securities, six per cent. in gold, which is nearly or quite equal to nine per cent. in currency; that the bonds are then converted into capital for the national banks, upon which those institutions issue their circulation, bearing six per cent. interest; and that they are exempt from taxation by the Government and the States, and thereby enhanced two per cent. in the hands of the holders. We thus have an aggregate of seventeen per cent. which may be received upon each dollar by the owners of Government securities.

A system that produces such results is justly regarded as favoring a few at the expense of the many, and has led to the further inquiry whether our bondholders, in view of the large profits which they have enjoyed, would themselves be averse to a settlement of our indebtedness upon a plan which would yield them a fair remuneration and at the same time be just to the taxpayers of the nation. Our national credit should be sacredly observed; but in making provision for our creditors we should not forget what is due to the masses of the people. It may be assumed that the holders of our securities have received upon their bonds a larger amount than their original investment, measured by a gold standard. Upon this statement of facts it would seem but just and equitable that the six per cent. interest now paid by the Government, should be applied to the reduction of the principal in semi-annual instalments, which in sixteen years and eight months would liquidate the entire national debt.

Six per cent. in gold would, at present rates, be equal to nine per cent. in currency, and equivalent to the payment of the debt one and a half times, in a fraction less than seventeen years. This, in connection with all the other advantages derived from investment, would afford to the public creditors a fair and liberal compensation for the use of their capital, and with this they should be satisfied. The lessons of the past admonish the lender that it is not well to be over-anxious in exacting from the borrower rigid compliance with the letter of the bond.

If provision be made for the payment of the indebtedness of the Government in the manner suggested, our nation will rapidly recover its wonted prosperity. Its interests require that some measure should be taken to release the large amount of capital invested in the securities of the Government. It is not now merely unproductive, but in taxation annually consumes one hundred and fifty millions of dollars, which would otherwise be used by our enterprising people in adding to the wealth of the nation. Our commerce, which at one time successfully rivalled that of the great maritime Powers, has rapidly diminished, and our industrial interests are in a depressed and languishing condition.

The development of our inexhaustible resources is checked; and the fertile fields of the South are becoming waste for want of means to till them. With the release of capital new life would be infused into the paralyzed energies of our people, and activity and vigor imparted to every branch of industry. Our people need encouragement in their efforts to recover from the effects of the rebellion and of injudicious legislation; and it should be the aim of the Government to stimulate them by the prospect of an early release from the burdens which impede their prosperity. If we cannot take the burdens from their shoulders, we should at least manifest a willingness to help to bear them.

In referring to the condition of the circulating medium, I shall merely reiterate, substantially, that portion of my last annual message which relates to that subject.

The proportion which the currency of any country should bear to the whole value of the annual produce circulated by its means is a question upon which political economists have not agreed.

Nor can it be controlled by legislation, but must be left to the irrevocable laws which everywhere regulate commerce and trade. The circulating medium will ever irresistibly flow to those points where it is in greatest demand. The law of demand and supply is as unerring as that which regulates the tides of the ocean; and indeed currency, like the tides, has its ebbs and flows throughout the commercial world.

At the beginning of the rebellion the bank-note circulation of the country amounted to not much more than two hundred millions of dollars; now the circulation of national bank notes and those known as "legal tenders" is nearly seven hundred millions. While it is urged by some that this amount should be increased, others contend that a decided reduction is absolutely essential to the best interests of the country. In view of these divers opinions it may be well to ascertain the real value of our paper issues when compared with a metallic or convertible currency. For this purpose let us inquire how much gold and silver could be purchased by the seven hundred millions of paper money now in circulation.

Probably not more than half of the latter—showing that when our paper currency is compared with gold and silver, its commercial value is compressed into three hundred and fifty millions. This striking fact makes it the obvious duty of the government, as early as may be consistent with the principles of sound political economy, to take such measures as will enable the holder of its notes and those of the national banks to convert them, without loss, into specie, or its equivalent. A reduction of our paper circulating medium need not necessarily follow. This, however, would depend upon the law of demand and supply, though it should be borne in mind that by making legal tender and bank notes convertible into coin or its equivalent, their present specie value in the hands of their holders would be enhanced one hundred per cent.

Legislation for the accomplishment of a result so desirable is demanded by the highest public considerations. The Constitution contemplates that the circulating medium of the country shall be uniform in quality and value. At the time of the formation of that instrument, the country had just emerged from the war of the Revolution, and was suffering from the effects of a redundant and worthless paper currency.—The sages of that period were anxious to protect their posterity from the evils which they themselves had experienced. Hence, in providing a circulating medium, they conferred upon Congress the power to coin money and regulate the value thereof, at the same time prohibiting the States from making any thing but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts.

The anomalous condition of our currency is in striking contrast with that which was originally designed. Our circulation now embraces, first, notes of the national banks, which are made receivable for all dues to the Government, including imposts, and by all its creditors, excepting in payment of interest upon its bonds and the securities themselves; second, legal-tender notes, issued by the United States, and which the law requires shall be received as well in payment of all debts between citizens as of all Government dues, excepting imposts; and, third, gold and silver coin. By the operation of our present system of finance, however, the metallic currency, when collected, is reserved only for one class of Government creditors, who, holding its bonds, semi-annually receive their interest in coin from the National Treasury.

There is no reason which will be accepted as satisfactory by the people, why those who defend us on the land and protect us on the sea; the pensioner upon the gratitude of the nation, bearing the scars and wounds received while in its service; the public servants in the various departments of the Government; the farmer who supplies the soldiers of the army and the sailors of the navy; the artisan who toils in the nation's workshops, or the mechanics and laborers who build its edifices and construct its forts and vessels-of-war—should, in payment of their just and hard-earned dues, receive depreciated paper, while all other class of their countrymen, no more deserving, are paid in coin of gold and silver. Equal and exact justice requires that all the creditors of the Government should be paid in a currency possessing a uniform value. This can only be accomplished by the restoration of the currency to the standard established by the Constitution; and by this means we would remove a discrimination which may, if it has not already done so, create a prejudice that may become deep rooted and wide spread, and imperil the national credit.

The feasibility of making our currency correspond with the constitutional standard may be seen by reference to a few facts derived from our commercial statistics.

The aggregate product of precious metals in the United States, from 1849 to 1867 amounted to $1,175,000,000, while, for the same period, the net exports of specie were $721,000,000. This shows an excess of product over net exports of $455,000,000.—There are in the Treasury $103,407,985 in coin; in circulation in the States on the Pacific coast $40,000,000, and a few millions in the national and other banks—in all less than $160,000,000. Taking into consideration the specie in the country prior to 1849, and that produced since 1867, and we have more than $300,000,000 not accounted for by exportation or by the returns of the Treasury, and therefore most probably remaining in the country.

These are important facts, and show how completely the inferior currency will supersede the better, forcing it from circulation among the masses, and causing it to be exported as a mere article of trade, to add to the money capital of foreign lands. They show the necessity of retiring our paper money, that the return of gold and silver to the avenues of trade may be invited, and a demand created which will cause the retention at home of at least so much of the productions of our rich and inexhaustible gold-bearing fields as may be sufficient for purposes of circulation.

It is unreasonable to expect a return to a sound currency so long as the Government and banks, by continuing to issue irredeemable notes, fill the channels of circulation with depreciated paper. Notwithstanding a coinage by our mints, since 1849, of eight hundred and seventy-four millions of dollars, the people are now strangers to the currency which was designed for their benefit, and specimens of the precious metals bearing the national device are seldom seen except when produced to gratify the interest excited by their novelty.

If depreciated paper is to be continued as the permanent currency of the country, and all our coin is to become a mere article of traffic and speculation, to the enhancement in price of all that is indispensable to the comfort of the people, it would be wise economy to abolish our mints, thus saving the nation the care and expense incident to such establishments, and let all our precious metals be exported in bullion.

The time has come, however, when the Government and National Banks should be required to take the most efficient steps, and make all necessary arrangement for, a resumption of specie payments. Let specie payments once be earnestly inaugurated by the Government and banks, and the value of the paper circulation would directly approximate a specie standard.

Specie payments having been resumed by the Government and banks, all notes or bills of paper issued by either of a less denomination than twenty dollars should by law be excluded from circulation, so that the people may have the benefit and convenience of a gold and silver currency which, in all their business transactions, will be uniform in value at home and abroad.

"Every man of property or industry, every man who desires to preserve what he honestly possesses, or to obtain what he can honestly earn, has a direct interest in maintaining a safe circulating medium—such a medium as shall be real and substantial, not liable to vibrate with opinions and not subject to be blown up or blown down by the breath of speculation, but to be made stable and secure. A disordered currency is one of the greatest political evils. It undermines the virtues necessary for the support of the social system, and encourages propensities destructive of its happiness; it wars against industry, frugality, and economy, and it fosters the evil spirit of extravagance and speculation."

It has been asserted by one of our profound and most gifted statesmen that "of all the contrivances for cheating the laboring classes of mankind, none has been more effectual than that which deludes them with paper money. This is the most effectual of inventions to fertilize the rich man's fields by the sweat of the poor man's brow. Ordinary tyranny, oppression, excessive taxation—these bear lightly on the happiness of the mass of the community compared with a fraudulent currency and the robberies committed by depreciated paper.

Our own history has recorded for our instruction enough, and more than enough of the demoralizing tendency, the injustice, and the intolerable oppression on the virtuous and well-disposed of a degraded paper currency authorized by law or in any way countenanced by Government." It is one of the most successful devices, in times of peace or war, of expansion or revolutions, to accomplish the transfer of all the precious metals from the great mass of the people into the hands of the few, where they are hoarded in secret places or deposited under bolts and bars, while the people are left to endure all the inconvenience, sacrifice, and demoralization resulting from the use of depreciated and worthless paper.

[Here the President gives a resume of the reports and recommendations of the various Heads of Departments, which is, substantially, the same as that published in the *Sentinel* of yesterday.]

No important question has occurred during the last year in our accustomed cordial and friendly intercourse with Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, San Salvador, France, Austria, Belgium, Switzerland, Portugal, the Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, Rome, Greece, Turkey, Persia, Egypt, Liberia, Morocco, Tripoli, Tunis, Muscat, Siam, Borneo, and Madagascar.

Cordial relations have also been maintained with the Argentine and Oriental Republics. The expressed wish of Congress that our national good offices might be tendered to those Republics, and also to Brazil and Paraguay, for bringing to an end the calamitous war which has so long been raging in the valley of the La Plata, has been assiduously complied with, and kindly acknowledged by all the belligerents.—That important negotiation, however, has thus far been without result.

Charles A. Washburn, late United States Minister to Paraguay, having resigned, and being desirous to return to the United States, the Rear Admiral commanding the South Atlantic Squadron was early directed to send a ship of war to Asunsion, the capital of Paraguay, to receive Mr. Washburn and his family, and remove them from a situation which was represented to be endangered by faction and foreign war. The Brazilian commander of the allied invading forces refused permission to the Wasp to pass through the blockading forces, and that vessel returned to its accustomed anchorage.

Remonstrance having been made against this refusal, it was promptly overruled, and the "Wasp" therefore resumed her errand, received Mr. Washburn and his family, and conveyed them to a safe and convenient seaport. In the meantime an excited controversy had arisen between the President of Paraguay and the late United States Minister, which it is understood grew out of his proceedings in giving asylum in the United States legation to alleged enemies of that Republic.

The question of the right to give asylum is one always difficult, and often productive of great embarrassment. In States well organized and established, foreign Powers refuse either to concede or exercise that right, except as to persons actually belonging to the diplomatic service. On the other hand, all such Powers insist upon exercising the right of asylum in States where the law of nations is not fully acknowledged, respected, and obeyed.

The President of Paraguay is understood to have opposed to Mr. Washburn's proceedings the injurious and very improbable charge of personal complicity in insurrection and treason. The correspondence, however, has not yet reached the United States.

Mr. Washburn, in connection with this controversy, represents that two United States citizens attached to the legation were arbitrarily seized at his side, when leaving the capital of Paraguay, committed to prison and there subjected to torture for the purpose of procuring confessions of their own criminality, and testimony to support the President's allegations against the United States Minister. Mr. McMahon, the newly appointed Minister to Paraguay, having reached the La Plata, has been instructed to proceed without delay to Asuncion, there to investigate the whole subject.

The Rear Admiral commanding the United States South Atlantic Squadron has been directed to attend the new Minister, with a proper naval force to sustain such just demands as the occasion may require, and to vindicate the rights of the United States citizens referred to, and of any others who may be exposed to danger in the theatre of war. With these exceptions, friendly relations have been maintained between the United States and Brazil and Paraguay.

Our relations during the past year with Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru, and Chili have become especially friendly and cordial. Spain and the Republics of Peru, Bolivia, and Ecuador have expressed their willingness to accept the mediation of the United States for terminating the war upon the South Pacific coast. Chili has not finally declared upon the question. In the meantime the conflict has practically exhausted itself, since no belligerent or hostile move ment has been made by either party during the last two years and there are no indications of a present purpose to resume hostilities on either side.

Great Britain and France have cordially seconded our proposition of mediation, and I do not forego the hope that it may soon be accepted by all the belligerents, and lead to a secure establishment of peace and friendly relations between the Spanish American republics of the Pacific and Spain—a result which would be attended with common benefits to the belligerents and much advantage to all commercial nations. I communicate, for the consideration of Congress, a correspondence which shows that the Bolivian republic has established the extremely liberal principle of receiving into its citizenship any citizen of the United States, or of any other of the American republics, upon the simple condition of voluntary registry.

The correspondence herewith submitted will be found painfully replete with accounts of the ruin and wretchedness produced by recent earthquakes, of unparalelled severity, in the Republics of Peru, Ecuador, and Bolivia. The diplomatic agents and naval officers of the United States, who were present in those countries at the time of those disasters, furnished all the relief in their power to the sufferers, and were promptly rewarded with grateful and touching acknowledgments by the Congress of Peru.

An appeal to the charity of our fellow-citizens has been answered by much liberality. In this connection I submit an appeal which has been made by the Swiss Republic, whose Government and institutions are kindred to our own, in behalf of its inhabitants, who are suffering extreme destitution produced by recent devastating inundations.

Our relations with Mexico during the year have been marked by an increasing growth of mutual confidence. The Mexican Government has not yet acted upon the three treaties celebrated here last summer for establishing the rights of naturalized citizens upon a liberal and just basis, for regulating consular powers, and for the adjustment of mutual claims.

All commercial nations, as well as all friends of republican institutions, have occasion to regret the frequent local disturbances which occur in some of the constituent States of Columbia. Nothing has occurred, however, to affect the harmony and cordial friendship which have for several years existed between that youthful and vigorous Republic and our own.

Negotiations are pending with a view to the survey and construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, under the auspices of the United States. I hope to be able to submit the results of that negotiation to the Senate during its present session.

The very liberal treaty which was entered into last year by the United States and Nicaragua has been ratified by the latter Republic.

Costa Rica, with the earnestness of a sincerely friendly neighbor, solicits a reciprocity of trade, which I commend to the consideration of Congress.

The convention created by treaty between the United States and Venezuela in July, 1865, for the mutual adjustment of claims, has been held, and its decisions have been received at the Department of State. The heretofore recognized Government of the United States of Venezuela has been subverted. A Provisional Government having been instituted under circumstances which promise durability, it has been formally recognized.

I have been reluctantly obliged to ask explanation and satisfaction for national injuries committed by the President of Hayti. The political and social condition of the Republics of Hayti and St. Domingo is very unsatisfactory and painful. The abolition of slavery, which has been carried into effect throughout the island of St. Domingo and the entire West Indies, except the Spanish islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, has been followed by a profound popular conviction of the rightfulness of republican institutions, and an intense desire to secure them.

The attempt, however, to establish republics there encounters many obstacles, most of which may be supposed to result from long-indulged habits of colonial subjugation and dependence upon European monarchical Powers. While the United States have, on all occasions, professed a decided unwillingness that any part of this continent or of its adjacent islands shall be made a theatre for a new establishment of monarchical power, too little has been done by us on the other hand, to attach the communities by which we are surrounded to our own country, or to lend even a moral support to the efforts they are so resolutely and so constantly making to secure republican institutions for themselves.

It is indeed a question of grave consideration whether our recent and present example is not calculated to check the growth and expansion of free principles, and make those communities distrust, if not dread, a Government which at will consigns to military domination States that are integral parts of our Federal Union, and, while ready to resist any attempts by other nations to extend to this hemisphere the monarchical institutions of Europe, assumes to establish over a large portion of its people a rule more absolute, harsh, and tyrannical than any known to civilized Powers.

The acquisition of Alaska was made with the view of extending national jurisdiction and republican principles in the American hemisphere. Believing that a further step could be taken in the same direction, I last year entered into a treaty with the King of Denmark, for the purchase of the islands of St. Thomas and St. John, on the best terms then attainable, and with the express consent of the people of those islands. This treaty still remains under consideration in the Senate. A new convention has been entered into with Denmark, enlarging the time fixed for final ratification of the original treaty.

Comprehensive national policy would seem to sanction the acquisition and incorporation into our Federal Union of the several adjacent continental and insular communities as speedily as it can be done peacefully, lawfully, and without any violation of national justice, faith, or honor. Foreign possession or control of those communities has hitherto hindered the growth and impaired the influence of the United States. Chronic revolution and anarchy there would be equally injurious. Each one of them, when firmly established as an independent republic, or when incorporated into the United States, would be a new source of strength and power.

Conforming my administration to these principles, I have on no occasion lent support or toleration to unlawful expeditions set on foot on the plea of republican propagandism, or of national extension or aggrandizement. The necessity, however, of repressing such unlawful movements clearly indicates the duty which rests upon us of adapting our legislative action to the new circumstances of a decline of European monarchical power and influence, and the increase of American republican ideas, interests, and sympathies.

It cannot be long before it will become necessary for this government to lend some effective aid to the solution of the political and social problems which are continually kept before the world by the two republics of the island of St. Domingo, and which are now disclosing themselves more distinctly than heretofore in the island of Cuba. The subject is commended to your consideration with all the more earnestness because I am satisfied that the time has arrived when even so direct a proceeding as a proposition for an annexation of the two republics of the island of St. Domingo would not only receive the consent of the people interested, but would also give satisfaction to all other foreign nations.

We are not advised of the action of the Chinese Government upon the liberal and auspicious treaty which was recently celebrated with its plenipotentiaries at this capital.

Japan remains a theatre of civil war, marked by religious incidents and political severities peculiar to that long isolated Empire. The Executive has hitherto maintained strict neutrality among the belligerents, and acknowledges with pleasure that it has been frankly and fully sustained in that course by the enlightened concurrence and co-operation of the other treaty Powers, namely, Great Britain, France, the Netherlands, North Germany, and Italy.

Spain having recently undergone a revolution, marked by extraordinary unanimity and preservation of order, the Provisional Government established at Madrid has been recognized, and the friendly intercourse which has so long happily existed between the two countries remains unchanged.

I renew the recommendation contained in my communication to Congress, dated the 18th July last—a copy of which accompanies this message—that the judgment of the people should be taken on the propriety of so amending the Federal Constitution that it shall provide—

1st. For an election of President and Vice President by a direct vote of the people, instead of through the agency of electors, and making them ineligible for re election to a second term.

2d. For a distinct recognition of the person who shall discharge the duties of President, in the event of a vacancy in that office by the death, resignation, or removal of both the President and Vice President.

3d. For the election of Senators of the United States directly by the people of the several States, instead of by the Legislature; and

4th. For the limitation to a period of years of the terms of Federal judges.

Profoundly impressed with the propriety of making these important modifications in the Constitution, I respectfully submit them for the early and mature consideration of Congress. We should, as far as possible, remove all pretext for violations of the organic law, by remedying such imperfections as time and experience may devise, ever remembering that "the Constitution which at any time exists, until changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all."

In the performance of a duty imposed upon me by the Constitution, I have thus communicated to Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommended for their consideration such measures as have seemed to me necessary and expedient. If carried into effect they will hasten the accomplishment of the great and beneficent purposes for which the Constitution was ordained, and which it comprehensively states were to "form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

In Congress are vested all legislative powers, and upon them devolves the responsibility as well for framing unwise and excessive laws, as for neglecting to devise and adopt measures absolutely demanded by the wants of the country. Let us earnestly hope that before the expiration of our respective terms of service, now rapidly drawing to a close, an all-wise Providence will so guide our counsels as to strengthen and preserve the Federal Union, inspire reverence for the Constitution, restore prosperity and happiness to our whole people, and promote "on earth peace, good will toward men."

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, December 9, 1868.

Greensboro' Money Market.

BUYING RATES OF BANK NOTES, &c., BY

WILSON & SHOBER, BANKERS AND

EXCHANGE BROKERS, SOUTH ELM STREET, GREENSBORO, N. C.

Bank of N. C.	par
" Cape Fear	35
" Charlotte	35
" Wadesboro	27
" Wilmington	30
" Roxboro	40
" Thomasville	20
" Graham	25
" Lexington (old)	10
" " (new)	10
" Commerce	10
" Clarendon	4
" Fayetteville	10
" Washington	4
" Yanceyville	4
Merchants' Bank of Newbern	40
Farmers' Bank of Greensboro', (old)	25
" " (new.)	17
Miners' and Planters' Bank	40
Commercial Bank of Wilmington	35
Greensboro Mutual Ins. Co., (old)	4
Virginia Bank Notes average about	30
South Carolina "	15
Georgia "	20
N. C. Railroad Stock	15
N. C. R. R. Dividend Scrip	20

We buy and sell at liberal prices, Gold and Silver, North Carolina Bonds, United States Bonds and all other marketable stocks.

Orders for Bank notes by debtors and Stockholders of Banks will receive prompt attention.

Returns for express packages of Bank notes &c., will be made on the day received, by check on New York or Baltimore, or in currency, as desired.

Life and Fire Insurance Policies issued in good Companies, at best rates.

Dec 1-3m

RALEIGH NATIONAL BANK

OF NORTH CAROLINA.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

B. W. PULLIAM, President.

W. H. WILLARD, GEO. W. SWEPSON,
A. S. MERRIMON, W. J. HAWKINS.

C. DEWEY, Cashier.

J. C. BLAKE, Teller.

Deals in Bills of Exchange, Sight Drafts, Gold and Silver Coin, and Government and other securities.

Uncurrent Bank Notes bought at higher prices. Packages sent by Express will be remitted for promptly, in currency, or in New York funds at par.

Bank of Cape Fear	35
" Charlotte	35
" Clarendon	5
" Commerce	17
" Fayetteville	10
" Lexington, (old)	10
" " (new)	10
" Lexington, payable at Graham	25
" North Carolina	40
" Roxboro'	40
" Thomasville	20
" Wadesboro'	5
" Washington	5
" Yanceyville	5
" Wilmington	30
Commercial Bank, Wilmington	35
Farmer's Bank of North Carolina, (old)	25
" " (new)	17
Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Co	5
Merchant's Bank, Newbern	40
Miner's & Planter's Bank	40
N C. Coupons	97

Dec 1

CARTER'S INK.

A good supply of CARTER'S WRITING and COPYING INK, always on hand.

WILLIAMS & LAMBETH.

Dec 8 tf Booksellers and Stationers.

THE SENTINEL.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1868.

J. B. & CO.

The *Standard* asks if the new Editor of the *Sentinel* is the same man who drew up an indictment against the Democracy, in 1865.

If "John B." makes this inquiry, we answer: Is the new Editor of the *Standard* the man who wrote, in 1865, to his worthy cousin, Mr. Bennett, of Warrenton, after this wise:

"*My Dear Cousin Henry*: I shook hands at the depot, the other day, with Governor Vance, and I have felt like a *gentleman* ever since."

Gov. Vance is in the city, at present. Shake hands with him *again*, Johnny, and write to "Dear Cousin Henry" what a sensation it produces!

If the *active* Editor, Governor Holden, wrote the article, we have so long a reply to make, that it would fill a small volume.

For the present, we will only say, Governor, that we filed a petition for pardon, and that you tried to deceive, and succeeded for a while in deceiving, us, with regard to it, by suppressing the truth. You stated that our petition was a "Bill of Indictment against the Democratic party," asked the President not to pardon us, and gave him no other reason for the recommendation, *except* that we *had* indicted the Democracy.

At the same time you were guilty of falsehood in telling the President that the Hon. R. R. Bridgers was not a secessionist, and that he had, as a member of the Confederate Congress, "opposed the despotism" of what you called "the Jeff Davis dynasty at Richmond," when you knew that the administration had no firmer or truer friend than Mr. Bridgers.

If the *active* Editor has asked the question, we answer, again: Are you the man who told Mr. Thos. Webb, late President of the North Carolina Railroad, that you were *sorry* Gov. Graham had not filed his petition sooner, that he might have been pardoned and had a seat in the Convention?

Are you the man that wrote to George Laws, Clerk of the Court of Orange, that Governor Graham *should have* his pardon, in time to take his seat in the Senate, when, at the same time, you had requested the President *not* to pardon him, and that *before* you wrote the letter to Mr. Laws or talked with Mr. Webb?

If the active Editor asked the question, we further reply: Are you the man who told the palpable falsehood to Hon. Lewis Hanes, and deceived Col. Humphrey in the matter of his pardon?

And, to cease, for the present, our interrogatories, are you the man that said "*God deliver* the people of the West *from such a man as* Tod R. Caldwell!"

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We find, upon perusal, that the last annual message of Andrew Johnson is so able and commanding a document, so patriotic in its utterances and so statesman like in its spirit and tone,—in a word, is so necessary a link in the history of the times,—that we publish it, to-day, to the exclusion of almost everything else.

All of President Johnson's State papers have been dignified and able, and this, his last formal message, is behind none of its predecessors in either particular.

President Johnson has committed grave errors, but Heaven grant that we may have, in the future, a Chief Magistrate, whose purposes shall be as patriotic and conservative as he has shown *his* to be, within the past three years!

THE GOVERNOR'S paper congratulates itself that a late caucus of the "Republican" members of the Assembly developed entire unanimity and harmony "among all who were present." That is rather an ambiguous phrase. How many were present, and who were they? Was Mr Sinclair? Last session, we remember, he spurned and spit upon King Caucus and defied the party lash? Does he now go the whole figure, from "Johnny Groat's to Land's End," taking *Glasgow en route*? Were Mr. Pou, Mr. Bowman, Mr. Elington, Mr. Ingram, and Mr. Sweet present? *We* certainly do not impeach their Republicanism, for we have no doubt that it is orthodox, but it is strange to see the *Standard* now cultivating and beslavering those gentlemen,—all of whom, inferentially, at least, it has of late denounced or ridiculed. Do those gentlemen unite with the carpet bag wing of the party, (*Gen. Abbott* in the lead,) in asserting that North Carolina is not yet reconstructed, and that additional Congressional intervention in the affairs of a sovereign and "loyal" State is necessary? We shall see. Meanwhile we are sceptical.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.—This tribunal is still in session, with a heavy docket before it.

One of the most interesting cases tried has been that of the United States *vs.* John Carman, for alleged perjury, in swearing falsely to bankrupt schedule, which resulted in the acquittal of the accused. Messrs. Robert McLean, S. J. Person, L. M. Scott and C. P. Mendenhall appeared for the Prosecution, and the Messrs. James T. Morehead, Senior and Junior, for the Defence. The case was argued with much ability on both sides.

Andrew Kiser has been convicted of mail-robbery and sentenced to two years imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

A similar indictment against Obadiah Lee comes up for trial to-day.

Judge Brooks has presided with great efficiency and acceptability, winning the favorable regards of the Bar and the Public.

THE *Standard* represents us as speaking of the "*meritorious* trappings" of new North Carolina. We never said such a thing.—"Meretricious" was the term we employed. The *Standard's* mistake is only equalled by "Judge" Watts' substitution of "delectable" for "*detestable*."

Gen. Robert B. Vance, of Buncombe, is one of the most popular men in the State among the benevolent orders. He is Grand Master of Masons, President of the State Council Friends of Temperance, and Past Grand of the Order of Independent Odd Fellows.—*Standard.*

It is seldom that we can endorse anything that the *Standard* may say, but we do most cordially endorse the compliment implied in the foregoing extract to Gen. Robert B. Vance. He is not only one of the most popular men in the State among the benevolent Orders, but with all classes,—and deservedly so, at that.

IN JUSTICE to our Legislative Reporters, we state, that we have greatly condensed their reports, on account of the pressure on our columns, occasioned by the Message. The same reason prevents Editorial references to the Legislative proceedings of the past two days.

WE should infer, from the nature of the Public Treasurer's communication to the House, on yesterday, that funds are low again. How about the January interest on the State debt?

MUNICIPAL.—The Radicals of this City have made the following nominations for Commissioners, viz:

Eastern Ward—Sidney D. Harrison, (Grocer, Fayetteville Street,) Joseph King, (unknown,) and Stewart Ellison, colored.

Middle Ward.—Charles M. Farris, (Gov. Holden's Keeper of the Capitol,) Phil. Thiem, (Restaurant and Fancy Store, Fayetteville Street,) and Alfred Farrar, colored, we presume.

Western Ward.—Parker Overby, (grog-shop, &c.,) Joseph T. Backalan, ("Republican Headquarters" man and County Coroner,) and Norfleet Dunston, colored.

The election takes place on the 4th prox. We suppose that the "trooly loil" have been unable to agree upon a nominee for the Mayoralty. We hope that *suitable* candidates both for the Mayoralty and Commissioners will soon be announced. It is of the highest importance that this matter should be promptly attended to.

P. S. We learn that at a small Radical meeting, last night, which was marked by the most disgusting orgies, Collards Whitson was nominated for Mayor. The nomination of such a creature is a disgrace, if possible, even to those who made it, and we do not believe it will receive the sanction of any considerable number of *decent* men, white or colored.

XMAS.—Our worthy and enterprising friends, Bradley & Christophers, Fayetteville Street, will shortly tell a thing or two, through our advertising columns, to gladden the hearts of the little ones. We may anticipate them by saying, that they have refitted up their establishment in neat and thorough style, and have replenished their stock of confectioneries, toys, fancy goods, &c., with an eye to the wants of the children and the most liberal largess on the part of Santa Claus. Their store presents an attractive appearance, and they deserve all the patronage which energy and merit can command.

DIVINE SERVICE.—Rt. Rev. Bishop Gibbons, Bishop of Wilmington, will preach in this city, at the Catholic Church, to morrow. This eminent Prelate, recently consecrated as the first Catholic Bishop in North Carolina, brings to the discharge of his sacred duties, in his new field, a high reputation for learning and piety. We learn that the Bishop has arrived in the city and is the guest of William Grimes, Esq.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—The Rev. Chas. F. Deems, D. D., will preach in the Methodist Church, to-morrow, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Rev. R. S. Moran, D. D., will preach in the same Church, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

SNOW.—We had quite a sprinkling of snow on yesterday,—the first of the season. Further North, we suppose, the storm was severe.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Sale of valuable Town Lots in Oxford, on the 19th inst.,—a splendid opportunity for profitable investment: R. W. Best, Chairman of the Committee of the Grand Lodge of N. C.

Elegant house and lot in the city for sale or rent: Apply to R. G. Lewis, Esq., at his Law office.

Valuable Printing Material and Power Press for sale: S. D. Wait, Agent.

For the Sentinel.

MR. EDITOR.—A communication appeared in your paper, of the 10th. inst., from the Raleigh correspondent of the New York *Times*, relative to Gov. Holden's brilliant prospects in the future, and the fate of certain Bureau officers in the perspective.

If your columns will admit, I wish you would allow me to say a few words:

I should presume, from the tenor of the article, that it emanated from a certain Reverend gentleman, who descended from his high position to turn politician and traduce the character of some officers, from whom he has received nothing but kindness and the social amenities that pertain to all well regulated society.

It would appear that the Reverend gentleman was very solicitous to be retained in the Freedmen's Bureau, whether from pure philanthropy or not, deponent cannot say; but I suppose his clerical duties in the Bureau paid well. Commutation of quarters, &c., travelling expenses, all passed the gentleman's signature without a word of reproof. His motto, then, was, "all quiet along the Potomac," as long as the loaves and fishes lasted; but lo and behold! as soon as all these things faded from his eyes, he saw nothing good out of the Nazareth that helped to feed him.

In conclusion, let me entreat the Reverend gentleman not to wantonly assail the characters of officers who are above himself. Eschew politics; stop talking Fenianism, and preach Christ and Him crucified, and he will yet have a chance to add some lustre to the cloth he wears.

VIDOCQ.

[Having published the article from the *Times*, to which the writer of the foregoing refers, we do not feel at liberty to decline this rejoinder.—ED. SENTINEL.]

COULDN'T DO IT.—The Radical surveyor of Stokes county couldn't lay off the county into townships, and the Commissioners had to send to Rockingham for a surveyor who could.—*Western Sentinel.*

Legislature of North Carolina,

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Dec. 11, 1868.

The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock.

Leave of absence was granted, from and after the 17th, to Messrs. Legg, Shoffner, Mason, White and Beasley; and, from and after the 19th, to Messrs. Smith, Moore, of Yancey, Etheridge, Love, Harrington, Colgrove and Cooke.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Long presented petition No. 2, from certain citizens of Davidson county, praying the General Assembly to reduce the salaries and fees of all salaried officers, beginning with the *per diem* and mileage of members. Referred to the Committee on Salaries and Fees.

Mr. Blythe, a petition from the County Commissioners of Henderson, showing the indebtedness of said county to be $6 000, and praying the General Assembly to allow them to increase the taxes so as to meet their indebtedness. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

BILLS.

By Mr. Harrington: A bill to amend the charter of the Fayetteville and Florence Railroad Company. Referred to the Committee on Corporations.

A message was received from the House, transmitting the following bills, &c., which were referred to appropriate Committees, to wit:

Resolution requesting the Representatives in Congress from the State, to use their influence to have the old Post offices in the State re-opened.

Bill to amend the charter of the town of Washington;

Bill for the relief of A. B. Jones, former tax collector for Buncombe county.

Bill to amend the charter of the town of Elizabeth City, and all acts amendatory of said charter;

Bill authorizing the Commissioners of Johnston county to levy a tax, to build Turner's bridge over Neuse River;

Bill to amend section 137, chapter 8, Code of Civil Procedure;

Resolution in relation to a special tax on Whiskey;

Bill to incorporate Carolina Lodge, at Ansonville, Anson county;

Bill to incorporate Durrin's Rock Lodge, in the county of Transylvania;

Bill to incorporate Mt. Olive Lodge in the county of Wayne.

Bill to continue in force an act authorizing the Town of Fayetteville to issue bonds;

Bill to repeal section 538, chap 1, title 21, of the Code of Civil Procedure.

CALENDAR.

Bill to consolidate the Atlantic and North Carolina and the North Carolina Railroad Companies was taken up.

After some debate, on motion of Mr. Welker, its further consideration was postponed until Wednesday next, at 11½ o'clock.

Bill to amend an act entitled an act to amend the Charter of the Western Railroad Company, ratified 21st of August, 1868. (This bill asks for an additional appropriation of $1,000,000.)

Mr. Moore, of Carteret, moved that its consideration be postponed until Friday next, at 12 o'clock; which was lost:

Mr. Graham offered the following amendment to the 3rd. section: "*Provided*, That the question of making said appropriation shall be submitted to a vote of the people of the State, and approved by a majority of the votes cast upon this question, at an election to be held on the 1st. Thursday in August, 1869;" which was rejected.

AYES.—Messrs. Barrow, Barnes, Beasly, Brogden, Graham, Long, Love, Mason, Melchor, Moore, of Carteret, Shoffner, Sweet, Welker and Wynne.—14.

NAYS.—Messrs. Beeman, Bellamy, Burns, Blythe, Cook, Davis, Eaves, Etheridge, Epps, (colored,) Forkner, Hayes, Harrington, Hyman, (colored,) Jones, of Wake, Lassiter, Martindale, Osborne, Purdie, Rich, Richardson, Respass, Scott, Smith, Stephens, White and Wilson.—26.

Mr. Osborne moved to amend by requiring the Stockholders to pay the interest as soon as it becomes due, or surrender the road to the State, and by striking out that portion of the 4th section, which allowed them six months time, and required the State to pay when *its* interest became due,—thereby putting the Stockholders and the State on the same footing; which was adopted.

Mr. Osborne moved to amend the 7th section as follows, to wit: "That no bonds shall issue under this act, until it shall be certified to the Public Treasurer, by the President and Directors of the Company, that grading on said Road, to the value of $300,000, additional to that already finished, shall be completed and prepared for the superstructure;" which was rejected by a vote of 22 nays to 18 ayes.

Mr. Forkner called the previous question.

Mr. Shoffner said he desired to offer an amendment to the bill, and if a measure of this character was to be rushed through in this manner, and Senators on the floor were to be gagged, he could not support the bill, and would renounce his connection *with any party*, who would sanction such action.

The call for the previous question was sustained, and the bill passed its third reading, as follows:

AYES.—Messrs. Bellamy, Burns, Blythe, Colgrove, Cook, Davis, Eaves, Etheridge, Epps, colored, Forkner, Galloway, colored, Hayes, Harrington, Hyman, colored, Jones, of Wake, Lassiter, Mason, Martindale, Moore, of Carteret, Moore, of Yancey, Osborne, Rich, Richardson, Respass, Smith, Stephens, White, Wynne and Wilson—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Barrow, Barnes, Brogden, Graham, Long, Love, Melchor, Purdie, Scott, Shoffner, Sweet and Welker—12.

Mr. Moore, of Carteret, stated that he would vote in the affirmative, in order to move a reconsideration.

This bill was debated at some length. Messrs. Sweet, Welker, Lindsay, Love and Shoffner opposed it for different reasons. Some would have supported it if proper amendments had been adopted.

Mr. Osborne supported the bill, but preferred that his amendment should be adopted, on the ground that he believed that the roads, which had already been begun, should be completed before other appropriations were made.

Messrs. Richardson and Davis supported the bill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, Dec. 11, 1868.

House called to order at the usual hour.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Smith, of Martin, of the House.

The Chair announced Messrs. Malone, Justice, of Henderson, Smith, of Alleghany, and Justice, of Rutherford, as the Committee of Conference for the Western Judicial circuit.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Jas. H. Harris, of Wake, colored, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported unfavorably upon Mr. Gunter's bill in reference to the distillation of grain. Placed on Calendar.

Mr. Barnett, from the Committee on Corporations, reported favorably on a number of bills, which will be noticed when they come up.

Mr. Seymour, from the Judiciary Committee, also reported on some bills, which will be noticed when taken from the calendar.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS.

By Mr. Smith, of Wayne: A resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to examine title 11, chapter 1, section 263, Code of Civil Procedure, specifying what days Sheriffs may sell property. Lies over.

By Mr. Malone: A bill making the obtaining of goods, under false pretences, a high misdemeanor. Referred.

By Mr. Hicks: A bill giving Clay County the benefit of her bonds. Referred.

By J. S. Leary, colored: A bill in favor of R. W. Hardie, late Sheriff of Cumberland County. Lies over.

J. H. Harris, of Wake, colored: A bill for the better protection of Mechanics and Laborers. Ordered to be printed.

By Mr. Pearson: A bill to define the liability of borrowers of Confederate money in certain cases. Referred.

By Mr. Dixon: A resolution in favor of the Sheriff of Greene County. Referred.

By J. S. Leary, colored: A bill to regulate fishing in the Cape Fear River. Referred.

A communication was received and read from the Secretary of State, reporting the cost per volume, &c., of the Code of Civil Procedure. On motion of Mr. Silliey, it was referred to a special Committee, to ascertain whether the distribution had been made as the law directs.

SPECIAL ORDER, VIZ:

"The bill to provide for the collection of taxes by the State and by the several counties of the State, on Property, Polls and Income," (introduced by the Code Commissioners and recommended for passage by the Finance Committee, with such amendments as should be offered on its passage:)

The bill was read, and, after some debate, passed its second reading, with some amendments offered by Mr. Estes, Chairman of the Finance Committee, and was ordered to be printed with the proposed amendments, for its final reading.

Mr. Estes moved to make the matter the special order for Monday next, 11½ o'clock. Carried.

A communication was received from the Governor, transmitting a communication from the Public Treasurer, together with a bill from that officer to authorize the Public Treasurer to supply temporary deficiencies in the Treasury. The appropriate disposition was made of the communication and the accompanying documents.

By leave, Mr. Argo offered a resolution (Senate concurring) to hold afternoon sessions from and after the 14th inst.

On motion the rules were suspended and the bill put on its passage.

Mr. Estes moved to amend by saying 7 o'clock in the evening, and Mr. Argo accepted the amendment.

After some debate and attempted amendment, the whole matter was laid on the table, and

The House adjourned until the usual hour to-morrow.

Correspondence of the Sentinel.

OXFORD, Dec. 9, 1868.

DEAR SENTINEL:—You asked me to send you the news of the week. So here goes:

Judge Watts arrived on Monday evening. I think that he gives us the "best he has in the shop." His charge, as read to the Grand Jury, was very good. A member of the Bar said he thought the Attorney General Coleman wrote the charge.

This was the only evidence he had of it: The Court room, you know, is not well lighted, and, as the Judge read from his paper, he said: "Gentlemen of the Jury, the crime of rape is the most *delectable* crime known to the law!" Looking, with great confusion, on his paper, he corrected himself by substituting "*detestable*" for "*delectable*."

This, I say, was the only foundation for the charge that Coleman wrote the charge. As soon as the Judge substituted *detestable* for *delectable*, Coleman was acquitted.

The court was crowded with colored men, defendants on the State docket. What is to become of this population? What between the cost incurred by indicting them and the cost of maintaining them at the Poor-House, the industry of the country will be over-taxed

Hon. John Ragland, member of the House of Representatives, taking a little relaxation from his arduous Legislative duties, was seen in Court. He would straighten at least six inches, when asked what the *Legislature* was doing.

Now if you will not be offended, I will state that some people here call the *Hon. John*, "Turner's friend." He is so called from this fact: John did not sign the Legislative address. He said "he would have his right arm cut off, before he would do it." He said, in public, that "the man, who *would* sign it, should be hung with a grape vine untrimmed." In your speech here, last summer, you said, without knowing John, that he was more entitled to the respect of the people of Granville than Mr. Lassiter, or "Mr" Cuffee Mayo, or Mr. Judge Cantwell, or any man who *did* sign that infamous address. I take it you did not know John Ragland, when you said so. You did not know that Mr. John G. Yancy introduced John Ragland to Col. Wharton Green as the greatest rascal in Granville, and John extended his hand—when Col. Green requested to be excused, he could not shake hands, and John took back his hand and excused him.

John was in Court, on Tuesday, to bind his son in law, Curren, over to keep the peace. Curren said "let us have peace;" so he whipped the old man, last Spring, to the satisfaction of the whole neighborhood.

The Judge said he had no feeling or prejudice in this case, and sound the son-in-law over to the peace, without hearing his witnesses! It was thought the Judge defined his intentions too soon, and the remark waked up suspicion.

I forgot to say that when John took the stand, a call or rather a wish was made for Venable's ram, but the ram had been Ku-Kluxed—very much to the peace and quiet of the town. The ram, like Joseph Holden, at Roanoke Island, volunteered to fight a Union man in the street. The Union man then and there made treason odious by cutting the ram's throat.

"Let us have peace."

Please inform me if it be true that Willie D. Jones, loyal Senator for Wake, was captured at Roanoke, with Joseph.

Wishing the Attorney General and his Honor a *delectable* time, I remain

Yours,
GRANVILLE.

FOR PLANTERS!

BAGGING 23½ YD.

A lot of Calcutta Bagging—standard weight.

G. T STRONACH,
Dec 1-tf Com'Merchant

Sugar of all Grades—Very Cheap.

15 BBLS. Crushed, Powdered and Granulated.
25 bbls. A, B and extra C.
10 hhds. P. R. and Cuba sugars.

For sale very cheap by
T. A. WILLIAMS & CO.,
6 Roanoke Square,
Nov. 11-tf Norfolk, Va.

Coffee, Coffee, Coffee.

A FRESH IMPORTATION of old Government Java, Choice Laguira, Prime and good Rio Coffee, just arrived and for sale very low by
T. A. WILLIAMS & CO.,
6 Roanoke Square,
Nov 11-tf Norfolk, Va.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Our Afternoon Dispatches.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11, P. M.

The motion to advance Mr. Davis' matter on the docket, in the Supreme Court, did not come up.

The Reconstruction Committee meets to-morrow, to arrange for investigations regarding Texas Virginia, Mississippi and Georgia, involving great labor. The Committee will probably make no report before recess.

THE SPANISH WAR.

MADRID, Dec. 11, 1868.

An armistice of two days has been agreed upon at Cadiz, to bury the dead and remove the women and children.

LATER.

The rebels have proposed terms of capitulation, which the government is disposed to accept.

STILL LATER.

The insurrection is assuming alarming proportions. Dispatches announcing the surrender are erroneous. The insurgents have some artillery and occupy an important position.

General Caballero De Roda, with a considerable force, marches to assault Cadiz. The national guards are employed to keep order and protect the property at Madrid.

Great excitement at Malloga and other towns, but open revolt only in Cadiz. A rising is momentarily expected in Catalonia.

Arms and ammunition have been landed at Cadiz for the insurgents.

The rebels are acting with great determination, and will fight until the last. Both parties respect the American flag. Hundreds of citizens are seeking protection at the American Consul's.

The United States men of war in port, and the Danish and Italian war vessels, have been placed at the American Consul's disposal.

Owing to the threatening state of affairs, many wealthy families are leaving Spain. Prim has gone to Andalusia.

The Provisional Government is much embarrassed at the disordered condition of the country and finances.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11, M.

Money at 7. Sterling 9. Gold 1,35@1,36 — North Carolinas 65; new 63. Virginias, ex-coupons, 55; new 57½.

Cotton quiet at 25.

Turpentine drooping at 44@45. Rosin steady; strained common 2,30; good strained 2,35@2,45.

Our Midnight Dispatches.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11, P. M.

The House Election Committee meets on Monday, to consider a Missouri contested case. Next in order is the Georgia contest between Christy and Wimpey. A report on this case is improbable before recess.

Twenty seven million, in coin, interest on debt, will be paid on January 1st.

General Meade has been ordered to Washington, by General Schofield, at some time, during the present month, which will least interfere with the public interests.

General Grant departs westward to-morrow.

In the Supreme Court, Judge Black asked to be heard on the question whether the Act of Congress, repealing the Act of February 5th. 1865, giving this Court Jurisdiction on appeal from judgement of Circuit Court in *habeas corpus* cases, would have the effect to deprive this Court of Jurisdiction in the McCardle case, or whether the Court should not proceed to judgement.

He was of the opinion that the appeal did not affect the McCardle case and judgment should be pronounced after consultation.

Judge Chase announced that the Court would hear the argument on the subject, leaving the counsel to fix the time.

It was finally settled to argue the case on the first Friday in February.

FROM ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, Dec. 11, P. M.

The Legislature is engaged principally in granting privileges to railroads. Most of the bills acted on are purely of a local character.

The Ku Klux bill is now under discussion in the House.

Great dissatisfaction exists on account of the long session. The Legislature has been in session over three months.

THE LONDON PRESS ON THE MESSAGE.

LONDON, Dec. 11, P. M.

The *News* (Radical) says that President Johnson's persistent opposition with the nation, is the cause of the partial failure of the reconstruction measures and that there is no hope of restoration unity or peace until Grant's accession.

The *Standard* (Conservative) strongly deprecates the Senate's refusal to hear the message.

The *Herald* (Conservative) says that the message commends itself to everybody interested in American affairs, as the warning protest and testament of a statesman politically dying.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11, P. M.

Cotton unchanged. Sales of 3,500 bales at 25.

Turpentine 45@46. Rosin 2 to 7.

Gold weaker, 1,35.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 11, P. M.

Spirits Turpentine weak at 41. Rosin—strained 1,70@1,75. Turpentine active, 1,90@2,95. Tar 2,10.

Cotton quiet at 23.

Married.

In the County of Wake, by Rev. T. H. Pritchard, D. D., ALEXANDER STEPHENS and MARTHA DELIA BUFFALOE.

DIED:

In La Prairie, Illinois, on the 14th ult., JOHN REEVES.

He was a native of Orange County, N. C., but for a long time, a citizen of Raleigh. He left his native State for Illinois, early in the year of 1865. He died in the bloom of youth, much respected and beloved by his numerous relatives and acquaintances for his many virtues.

Standard please copy. [Com.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Sale or Rent.

AN elegant HOUSE and LOT in Raleigh for Sale; but, if not sold before the 25th of this month, I will lease it for the year 1869.

Apply to the undersigned, at his Law Office in the City of Raleigh.

Dec. 12-3t. R. G. LEWIS.

Sale of Town Lots.

ON SATURDAY, the 19th inst., THIRTY LOTS, of ONE ACRE each, located in the Town of Oxford, N. C., will be sold to the highest bidder.

These Lots, being adjacent to the premises of St. John's College, are essentially eligible and very desirable, both for purposes of improvement and investment.

At the same time, will be sold the old BRICK OFFICE, at the South end of the College building.

R. W. BEST,
Ch'm Committee of the Grand Lodge.
Dec. 1-td

Printing Material for Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED has authority to sell the Printing establishment of the late RALEIGH REGISTER, consisting of Type and fixtures sufficient to print a paper, besides one of NORTHROP'S POWER PRESSES, nearly as good as new, and 4,500 worth of new JOB TYPE, that has not been used.

S. D. WAIT,
Raleigh, N. C.
Office 3 doors N. of Post Office.
Dec. 12-d-w-3t*

SOLE AND UPPER LEATHER, and N. C. made shoes.

W. H. JONES & CO.,
Dec 3-tf Auc. & Commission Merchants.

SOUTHERN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

PURELY A SOUTHERN INSTITUTION.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES:

Atlanta, Georgia; Memphis, Tennessee; Louisville, Kentucky.

CAPITAL STOCK, $228,500.

Nett Assets of the Company, July 1st, 1868, $230,949.66.

Insures lives, and promptly adjusts and pays losses. Its principal business is with Southern States, and to them it appeals for patronage. It has ample means to fully protect Policy holders and pay all losses.

The "Southern" combines the advantage of both note and cash system, each and mutual—such as choose to pay cash may do so and secure a non-forfeitable policy and all the advantages of a Cash Company. The privilege of a permanent loan for one-third is granted to all who desire it.

It makes investments at home in good and reliable securities, thereby tending to make money more plenty in our midst, and to aid in developing the resources of our section, and to stop the annual drain of over Six Million dollars, which are being sent North for Life Insurance.

Its profits are equitably distributed among Policy holders and Stockholders.

In its organization are presented men of experience in Life Insurance and their aim will be to make the "southern Life" the exponent of the business, enterprise and progress of the present day.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, ATLANTA, GA.

JOHN B GORDON,	BEN H HILL,	A H COLQUITT,
A ASHTELL,	E W HOLLAND,	J H CARAWAY,
R C YANCEY,	D J SMITH,	J M JOHNSON,
WADE HAMPTON,	J F ALEXANDER,	WM JOHNSTON,
F PRESLEY,	STEVENS THOMAS.	

OFFICERS.

JOHN B GORDON, President — A ASHTELL, E W HOLLAND, } Finance Committee.
BEN H HILL, A H COLQUITT, } Vice Presidents. W C HOWARD, Secretary.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, MEMPHIS, TENN.

R C BRINKLEY, Pres Mem & L Rock R R.	T A NELSON, Cotton Factor, Memphis,	
SAM TATE, Pres Mem & Charleston R R.	HUGH TORRENCE, "	"
F M WHITE, Pres Miss & Tenn R R.	J WELLER, Contractor,	"
AMOS WOODRUFF, Pres Mem & Ohio R R.	J W McCOWN, Merchant,	"
F S DAVIS Pres 1st Nat Bank, Memphis,	CHAS KORTRIGHT	"
C P NORRIS Cashier 1st " "	C W FRAZER, Att'y at-Law	"
H A PARTEE, Memphis,	Jno B GORDON, Atlanta, Ga.	
C C SPENCER, Auct'r and Com'n Merch't, Louisville, Ky.		

OFFICERS.

AMOS WOODRUFF, President. — IRA MAY, Secretary.
T A NELSON, F M WHITE, } Vice Presidents. CHAS T PATTERSON, Assistant Secretary.

Active and efficient Agents are wanted to canvass every County in the State, to whom the usual commission will be given by the undersigned, who is *General Agent for North Carolina.*

W. A. CALDWELL, Greensboro',
General Agent for North Carolina.

GEO. H. SNOW, Raleigh, LOCAL AGENT.
Nov. 18-3m

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ISSUES POLICIES OF ALL KINDS, LIFE AND ENDOWMENT.

DIVIDENDS PAID ANNUALLY IN CASH.

ABSOLUTELY NO RESTRICTION UPON TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE
ALL POLICIES POSITIVELY NON-FORFEITABLE.

☞ Part of the premium loaned, and *no loan or premium note is a lien or claim* on the policy in case of death after the second year. ☜

THIS COMPANY OFFERS PECULIAR ADVANTAGES TO THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE. IT IS the most

LIBERAL COMPANY IN THE UNITED STATES.

its rates being lower than those of other Companies.

Office, No. 141 Broadway, New York City.

WM. M. COLE, Secretary. ; CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, Pres.

Information gladly furnished in person or by mail, by

A. W. LAWRENCE,
General Agent for the State of North Carolina.

Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 25—1868-3m

Special Notices.

GUIDE TO MARRIAGE.

Young Men's Guide to Happy Marriage and Conjugal Felicity. The humane views of benevolent Physicians, on the Errors and Abuses incident to Youth and Early Manhood, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa.
Sept. 24-d&w3m*

Western Lands and Securities.

IN ADDITION to Government, State and Railroad Bonds and Stocks, we buy and sell

Lands in Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska.

The highest price paid for LAND WARRANTS and titles to LAN S SOLD FOR TAXES
We also purchase, at best rates, all

DISCREDITED WESTERN COUNTY, CITY AND TOWN BONDS.

Correspondence solicited, and any information required, furnished without charge. Address
AUSTIN CORBIN & CO.,
Bankers, New York City
Sept. 22-dw6m*

CHOICE GROCERIES
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Clear Rib Sides,
Prime Shoulders,
Prime Family Lard,
Sugar-cured Hams,
Flour of all grades,
100 bushels of Corn,
Sugars of all grades,
Molasses and syrup,
Rio, Laguira and Java Coffees,
Candles, Soap, Sands,
Salt, Rice, Soda
&c., &c., &c.

For sale by
Dec. 7-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

FRESH ARRIVAL.

AT 41 FAYETTEVILLE STREET

Bench Planes, Smooth, Jack, Fore, and Jointers.
Match and Bud Planes,
Adze Eye Hammers.
Butt and other Hinges,
Screws, Tacks, Finishing and Clout Nails.
Horse and Mule Shoes and Nails.
Swedes and Refined Iron,
Cast Steel, Mill-saw Files.

J. BROWN
Raleigh, Dec. 7-tf With Hart & Lewis.

FAMILY FLOUR.

100 Sacks in store.

Dec 1-tf G. T. STRONACH.

ROSADALIS

Purifies the Blood.

For Sale by Druggists Everywhere.

Sept. 3-dawsuly.

Oxford Female Academy.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS INSTITUTION will be resumed on Monday, the 4th of January next, under the direction of Miss MARGARET E. MITCHELL, as Principal, aided by Mrs. E. S. GRANT, and other competent instructors.

It is the determination of the Trustees and Principal that this shall be a School of the best grade.

No other guaranty of its character will be asked by those who know Miss Mitchell and Mrs. Grant but the Trustees deem it right to state that these ladies are daughters of the late Professor Mitchell, of Chapel Hill, and were educated by their father with a view to the profession of teaching; and that they combine, with unusual attainments, a happy facility for imparting instruction, and a thorough devotion to the business, which they have prosecuted with success for some years.

The undersigned, on behalf of the Principal, will furnish circulars stating terms, &c., on application.

J. S. AMIS,
Nov 25-1m Pres't Board Trustees.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

BY REQUEST of many citizens, Mr. M. T. H. PEOPLES hereby declares himself a Democratic candidate for COMMISSIONER of the EASTERN WARD.

Nov. 20-te.

STATE NATIONAL BANK,
RALEIGH, N. C.

JNO. G. WILLIAMS, *President.*
WM. E. ANDERSON, *Cashier.*
SAMUEL C. WHITE, *Teller.*

PRICES OF BANK NOTES:

Bank of N. C., (G. B.)	40
" Cape Fear	33
" Charlotte	31
" Lexington, (old)	10
" do Graham,	24
" Roxborough	60
" Wadesborough	50
" Townsville	20
" Wilmington	31
" Commerce	10
" Washington	3
" Fayetteville	11
" Clarendon	4
" Yanceyville	3
Miners' and Planter's Bank	40
Farmers' Bank, Greensborough, new 30, old	30
Commercial Bank, Wilmington	30
Merchant's Bank, Newbern	60
Greensborough Mutual	6
Virginia Bank Notes, (local)	20
South Carolina "	22
Georgia "	23
Gold	130
Silver	127
Old Coupons	55
North Carolina Railroad Coupons	93
Old Stock	63
Exchange on New York	¼
R. & G. Railroad Stock	40
N C. Rail Road	99
Ral. Gas Light	119
National Bank	100
State National Bank	100

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. ANDREW WHITE, General Partner. DR. JNO. ARRINGTON, Special Partner

J. ANDREW WHITE,
[Successor to White & McKenney,]
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

DRY GOODS,

No. 57 Sycamore Street,
PETERSBURG, Va.

OFFER TO THE TRADE a well-selected and varied stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, and Notions,

Embracing the leading and desirable styles of the season, on favorable terms at the lowest market rates.

Sept. 25-3taw3m

FOR SALE.

Very old Peach Brandy.

Dec. 9, 1868 W. H. JONES & CO.

FOR SALE.

Superior N. C. Scuppernong Wine, old and very good.

Dec. 9-tf W. H. JONES & CO.

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the present Legislature to amend the Charter of the Town of HENDERSON, Granville Co.

Dec. 9-w4w

IRISH POTATOES, SOUR KRAUT, CABBAGE, Fresh Butter, Chickens, Turkeys, &c.

Dec 3-tf W. H. JONES & CO.

Selling Out at Cost.

HAVING DETERMINED to close my business, I shall offer my entire stock of

Rockaways, Buggies, Wagons, Harness, Whips, Material, &c.,

at cost, until the 15th.

If not disposed of by that time, they will be sold to the highest bidder.

Dec 1-2w THOS G JENKINS.

STOCK PEAS.

300 bushels

Nov. 26-tf G. T. STRONACH.

The Daily Sentinel.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1868.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL.

EXTRAORDINARY

BARGAINS

IN

DRESS GOODS,

DOMESTIC GOODS,
WOOLEN GOODS,
CALICOES, SHAWLS,
CLOAKS, FURS, HATS,
BOOTS, SHOES, &c., &c.,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Especially Adapted to this Season's Sales.

Representing the most extensive and varied assortment in this Market, at the extremely low prices incident to the great shrinkage of values during the period of their utmost depression.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

Nov 17-tf

FALL OF 1868.

NEW GOODS!

NEW DRY GOODS!

NEW FANCY GOODS!

COMING!

COMING!!

COMING!!!

DAILY AT

M. ROSENBAUM'S.

Old Stand, No. 16 Fayetteville St.

NOTICE!

Our remaining Stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

AT COST,

And less. Come and see for yourself.

Dec. 1-tf M. ROSENBAUM.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

AT HOME AGAIN!!

WITH A HOUSE RAMMED AND PACKED FULL OF

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

FOR

1868.

COME TO

A. CREECH'S!

For Ladies' Goods! For Gentlemen's Goods! For Misses' Goods! For Boys' Goods! Ditto for Children!

MY STOCK IS LARGE AND VERY COMplete. Allow me to say that you see some very strange advertisements. Some say they bought goods before the rise—some after the decline—some just in time—some in luck again—some buy goods cheaper than anybody else—some selling goods at unprecedentedly low prices—some controlling the trade &c, &c., and all such stuff. What a lucky set of individuals!

Now just let ME tell you, that there is more humbug than poetry in all this. Don't every man, woman and child know that it is humbug—large enough to be seen even with one eye shut? So let them talk, puff and blow, but STOP. LOOK OUT! HANDS OFF! and show your good judgment by

COMING TO CREECH'S

to buy your goods. I intend to run through this campaign with my motto, to give each and every individual value received for their support!

A fine opportunity for the ladies to exercise their inalienable rights, as well as the gentlemen. Don't stop until you COME TO CREECH'S. You will find me at R. Smith's corner, attending to my business, always ready to give you the worth of your money.

A. CREECH,
Fayetteville Street
Dec 1-tf Raleigh, N.C.

ACCUMULATED ASSETS

OVER

$23,000,000!

Annual Income Over $7,500,000!

For every $100 of Liabilities, it has $154 of Assets!

POLICIES IN FORCE OVER 60,000!

AVERAGE OVER 50 PER CENT. DIVIDEND ANNUALLY!

THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Conn., which has proven to be the CHEAPEST, BEST AND MOST RELIABLE COMPANY in the country, because it has the largest income, largest number of POLICY HOLDERS, largest SURPLUS of Assets over Liabilities, its Dividends to Policy-Holders have been LARGER than any other Company, and ratio of expenses LESS.

Therefore, being the CHEAPEST and BEST Company for the insured

The Conn. Mutual Life In., has been doing a *safe* and *increasing* business for the last twenty-two years. It does not deem it necessary to make GRAND PROMISES of what they INTEND DOING, but will insure persons on any plan desired, and all its policies are non-forfeiting for a STATED AMOUNT after two or three payments.

S. D. WAIT, General Ag't,
Dec. 5-1tf Raleigh, N. C.

BAGGING.

10,000 yards Bagging,

G. T. STRONACH,
Dec 1-tf Com. Merchant

PUBLISHED AT THE

Sentinel.

CAPITAL OF THE STATE,

Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

The RALEIGH SENTINEL having passed under the Editorial management of the undersigned, it will, from the present date, be conducted by him.

It will be the zealous and fearless advocate of the CONSTITUTION of the United States, seeking to bring the people back to their ancient reverence for that immortal instrument, and to restore the policy of the country to that honored standard, as the only guarantee of National prosperity.

It will do justice to the men and measures of the present day, whenever they may merit it, but it will unsparingly lash and denounce all who set themselves up in opposition to the Federal Constitution, and hold up to the public indignation corruption and imbecility in high places.

It will ardently seek the promotion of the best interests of North Carolina,—moral, educational, material and political.

THE LATEST NEWS

From every quarter, both by mail and telegraph, will be carefully collated and presented.

Full and correct market and financial reports will be given.

And, in one word, no effort will be spared to make the SENTINEL, in all respects, a reliable

FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER.

TERMS.

Daily, twelve months	$10 00
" six "	5 00
" three "	3 00
" one "	1 00
Semi-Weekly, twelve months	5 00
" six "	3 00
" three "	1 50
Weekly, twelve months	3 00
" six "	2 00
" three "	1 00

The SENTINEL has already the largest subscription in the State, and, as its columns and circulation attest, is an unsurpassed medium for advertising.

The friends of the paper and of the cause it advocates are earnestly solicited to aid in its further circulation.

All letters should be addressed to

JOSIAH TURNER, Jr!
Dec. 1-tf Editor.

JOB PRINTING,

of all kinds executed neatly and promptly.

LIFE INSURANCE.

NORTH CAROLINA LIFE ASSURANCE ANNUITY AND TRUST COMPANY, RALEIGH, N. C.

OFFICERS.

R. W. Best, President,
Wm. H. Jones, Cashier.
Quent. Busbee, Secretary.
E. Burke Haywood, Consulting Physician.
A. S. Merrimon, Attorney and Counsellor.
W. R. S. Burbank, General Agent.

George Little,
James A. Moore,
Willie J. Palmer. } *Executive Committee.*

The plan of Assurance adopted by the Board of Directors, is popularly known as the MASONIC PLAN.

An entrance fee is charged, payable when a party applies for a policy. No other payment is required, except on the death of a member when an assessment of $2.50 is levied. The aggregate of Assessments is the value of the Policy.

A Policy can by this plan be secured for less, by from 50 to 100 *per cent.*, than one for the same amount in ordinary Companies.

TABLE OF ENTRANCE FEES.

Applicants of 10 and under	15 years,	pay	$5 00
" 15	" 20	"	5 25
" 20	" 25	"	5 75
" 25	" 30	"	6 75
" 30	" 35	"	8 25
" 35	" 40	"	10 50
" 40	" 45	"	13 50
" 45	" 50	"	18 00
" 50	" 55	"	27 25
" 55	" 60	"	34 50
" 60	" 65	"	52 00

☞ For further particulars address the undersigned, QUENT. BUSBEE,
Nov 18 Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

ON MONDAY, THE 14th DAY OF DECEMBER, I will proceed to sell, on the respective premises, by order of the Board of Commissioners, the Town Lots of the following delinquent tax-payers, or as much as will pay the tax:

Andrews, Wm N., Trustee for Nelson King	$ 9 00
" Mary Andrews	27 00
Andrews, Ralph N.	40 00
Bryan, Mrs J S.	2 00
Byrd, Nat.	6 00
Beavers, Alsey	18 50
Carpenter, A.	1 25
Contes, Thos H.	15 00
Cooke Geo T.	80 00
Cowper, Pulaski	67 50
Craven, Simon B	4 25
Dunstan, Norfleet	7 00
" Henderson	11 00
Evans, Joel	6 00
Ferrell, Miss Minerva	5 00
Ferrell, J J.	18 00
Ferrell, M A.	8 00
Ferrell, Junius	2 50
Flowers, J J	12 00
Gill, Charles	6 00
Hughes, Henry J	7 00
Hutchings, W B.—balance due	9 00
Harp, Marshall	3 00
Hall, Everard	25 00
Harton, W P	33 00
Hodges, Lucy	8 00
Hutchings C W D	55 00
Hardie, Alexander	6 00
Hunter, Osborne	5 00
Jones, John A—balance due	12 00
Jones, Mary	9 00
Jones, Emily	1 00
Johnson, Albert	74 50
Mitchell, Alfred—for three years	27 00
Maynard, Green A.	9 00
Morgan, Henry	4 00
Moss, Jackson	10 00
Mordecai, Henry	30 00
Malone, Martha	3 00
Nixon E A.	15 00
Perry, Cameron	10 00
Pleasants J D (for self and Green.)	7 70
Pennington, Henry,—balance due	10 00
Parker, W C.	25 00
Putney's heirs	25 00
Putney, Mrs S.	34 00
Russ, J P H.	47 00
Ray, John	22 0
Ray, J S. (Administrator.)	15 00
Rogers, S H.	37 00
Ridley, William	5 00
Rowland, William	2 50
Ray, E H.	44 00
Rowe, Polly	2 00
Smith, J D.	7 00
Skinner, Mrs A.	60 00
Smith, Eldridge	23 00
Sugg, Britton	6 00
Sears, John	5 00
Strickland, Calvin	6 00
Stallings, Jane—balance due	2 50
Snow T H.	17 00
Sugg, J B.	10 00
Smith, Martha	3 00
Towles J M.—balance due	15 00
Thompson, Calvin	5 00
Thompson, William	51 00
Upchurch, Kearney	8 00
Vass, Na	7 00
Vaughan, Mrs L.	6 00
Whitaker, S W.—balance due	6 00
Wilson, J M.	8 00
Williams, G W.	5 00
Winters, Oscar	10 00
Willard W H.	6 00
White, E W.	21 00
Wicker, D A. (for three years.)	36 25

JAMES LITCHFORD,
Nov 24-eodtd City Collector.
Standard copy.

R. H. LEE,

(Late of Chapel Hill, N. C.)

Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker

SHOP OVER A. D. ROYSTER'S CONFECTIONERY,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

HAS JUST RECEIVED a carefully selected stock of the finest Leather and is prepared to make all kinds of custom-work at reasonable prices, and respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. Having 35 years experience in the business and being assisted only by first-class workmen, he is confident that his work for neatness, durability and quality of material, cannot be surpassed. Repairing done in the best manner.

Oct 17-3m*

Liverpool Fine Salt Afloat.

A CARGO of Liverpool FINE SALT, Evans' best Factory filled, momently expected and for sale very low from vessel.

T. A. WILLIAMS & CO.,
6 Roanoke Square,
Nov. 11-1m* Norfolk, Va.

A Safe and Good Investment.

FOR SALE $25,000 in N. C. RAILROAD 8 per cent. 1st Mortgage Coupon Bonds.

W. H. JONES & CO.,
Dec. 1 Auc'rs & Com. Merchants.

SEED WHEAT AND WINTER SEED OATS.

100 bushels Lancaster Red Wheat.
100 " Boughton White "
100 " Pa. Blue Stem " "
100 " Prime Winter Seed Oats.

All of the above I have taken care to select, and can recommend as the best to be had

Dec. 1 B. P. WILLIAMSON.

DR. F. J. HAYWOOD, Jr.,

RALEIGH, N. C.

OFFERS his Professional services to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country. OFFICE in the rear of the residence of Dr. Fab. J. Haywood, opposite the Presbyterian Church.

Dec 1-3m*

Notice.

ON TUESDAY the 22d December next, at the late residence of A. J. Terrell, deceased, I shall sell, at public sale, the crop of CORN, FODDER, SHUCKS and OATS; 1 Yoke of Oxen, 1 Gold Watch, 1 Double barrel Gun, 1 lot Cotton Seed, the balance of HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, &c.

I shall, at the same time, rent, for the next year TWO FARMS, the home place and the Phillips place, each containing open land enough for a THREE HORSE FARM.

Terms made known on day of sale.

Dec 5-2w* R. G DUNN, Adm'r.

50 BUSHELS SEED OATS.

For sale by
Dec. 5-tf G. T. STRONACH.

SUPPLY OF STOCK PEAS.

For sale by
Dec 5-tf G. T. STRONACH.

House and Lot for Sale.

A LARGE LOT, 1 acre, House roomy and pleasantly located, in the Eastern part of the City.

W. H. JONES & CO.,
Dec. 5-tf Auc'rs & Com. Merchants.

20 BBLS. MONONGAHELA WHISKEY.

For sale by
G. T. STRONACH.
Dec. 5-tf Commission Merchant.

NORTH CAROLINA PAPERS.

DAILY AND WEEKLY JOURNAL,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

This is the oldest Daily in the State, a leading Democratic journal, located in the largest commercial city in the State, and is a large and ably conducted newspaper. Its circulation is extensive and increasing, and it is a capital advertising sheet. We have no better paper in the State. Price of Daily, $10 per annum. Weekly $3. Address

ENGELHARD & PRICE,
Wilmington, Sept. 4-tf Proprietors.

THE MORNING STAR,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

This is a young Daily, still in its first volume and, by its sprightliness and energy, has a growing circulation. It is a warm supporter of Seymour and Blair, and is doing good service. It is a good medium for advertisers and merits the patronage of the public. Price of Daily $5 per year. Address

W. H. BERNARD,
Wilmington, Sept. 4-tf Proprietor.

THE SOUTHERNER,
TARBORO', N. C.

Our friend, Capt. Biggs, is giving to the public a capital Weekly, ardent in its advocacy of Democratic principles. It is located in the rich Cotton County of Edgecombe, and in one of the prettiest villages of the State, among an energetic people. It has a good circulation and advertising patronage. Price $3 per annum. Address

WM. BIGGS,
Tarboro', Sept 4 tf Proprietor.

SEMI-WEEKLY INDEX,
HENDERSON, N. C.

This is an excellent Conservative journal, conducted with spirit and energy, and well deserves the patronage of the public. It is located on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, in a fine Wheat and Tobacco region, and is an excellent advertising medium. Its terms are moderate. It is now published weekly at $3 per annum, and on the 3d of October the Semi-Weekly will be issued at $5 per annum. Address

FURMAN & NEWBY,
Henderson, N. C., Sept. 4-tf Proprietors.

THE RECORDER,
HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

Dennis Heartt, Esq., the oldest Editor living in the South, continues to publish the *Recorder*, and, though nearly ninety years of age, performs the duties of Editor and Foreman of his office. His paper indicates the quiet, truthful and reliable character of its Editor. It stands up for the Constitution and the Union, and supports Seymour and Blair. Price $3. Address

Sept. 9-tf DENNIS HEARTT.

ROANOKE NEWS,
WELDON, N. C.

This is an excellent Semi-Weekly paper, published at the junction of four Railroads. It is located in a fine corn and cotton country, and is well conducted. It is thoroughly Democratic.—Its circulation is good and it is a good advertising medium. Price $5 per annum. Address

STONE & UZZELL,
Weldon, N. C. Sept. 4-tf Proprietors.

WARRENTON COURIER,
WARRENTON, N. C.

The Proprietor, I. H. Bennett, is giving his readers a good Weekly Democratic journal. It is located in an excellent Wheat and Tobacco region, and among an intelligent population. It is a good advertising sheet. Price $3 per annum. Address

I. H. BENNETT.
Warrenton, Sept. 4-tf Proprietor.

THE TRANSCRIPT,
EDENTON, N. C.

This excellent Weekly has been revived recently and deserves patronage. It is published in a good Corn, Wheat and Cotton section, and in the midst of the best fishing portion of the State—It goes warmly for Seymour and Blair. Price $3. Address

WM. BRENAN.
Sept. 9-tf

THE PLAINDEALER,
WILSON, N. C.

The Proprietor, C. S. McDaniel, Esq., is publishing one of our best Weeklies. It has a good patronage and is a good advertising sheet. It is located in the handsome, growing village of Wilson, and is a devoted Democratic journal. Price $3 per annum. Address

C. S. McDANIEL,
Wilson, N. C., Sept. 4-tf Proprietor.

MISCELLANEOUS

The Great Wonder of the Age!

THE RAT OR ANIMAL TRAP!

PATENTED BY GUERRANT AND FIELD, OF ROCKINGHAM COUNTY, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER having entire control of this patent for the United States, and having made arrangements to furnish any number of Traps to Agents or individuals, offers to sell State or County rights in any State in the U. S. on liberal terms. Any person wishing to engage in a profitable business, by investing a small capital has an opportunity of doing so, as this Trap has been examined by scientific men and pronounced to be a trap of great merit, and the most perfect and novel invention of the age. For further particulars, address

W. H. HOLDERNESS, Proprietor,
Oct. 19-3m* Thomasville, N. C.

PERUVIAN GUANO.

10 tons Peruvian Guano in store.

Dec 1-tf B. P. WILLIAMSON.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

WHOLESALE DRUG TRADE!

JORDAN & CARR,

DRUGGISTS,

Sycamore, Corner Washington Street,

PETERSBURG, VA.,

Take pleasure in offering to the Merchants, Physicians, Painters and the public generally of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee, one of the most extensive and complete stocks of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS,

Oils, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Brushes, Combs, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Spices, Perfumery, Soaps, &c, &c., ever before offered in the Southern States.

Dealers and the public are cordially invited to call and examine their stock and prices.

WALTER B. JORDAN,
Dec 1 JOSEPH CARR.

JOYNER, BROTHER & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 95, Sycamore Street,

PETERSBURG, VA.

J. S. JOYNER,
J. D. JOYNER,
J. W. WELLONS.

Solicit consignments of Cotton, Tobacco, Grain, and all other produce sold in this market.

Will fill orders for Groceries, Fertilizers and all other supplies.

Refer by Permission to

Col. C. B Harrison, Raleigh, N. C.
" W. F. Green, Franklinton, N. C.
Maj. B. F Bullock, " "
Mess. Eaton & Barham, Warrenton, N. C,
Oct. 15. 3ms

GET THE BEST ALMANAC.

TURNER'S NORTH CAROLINA ALMANAC for 1869 has the State Government in full; all the Courts; the Militia System; Postage Rates; Scale of Confederate Currency; Homestead Law; Digest of State Constitution; Public Works; Railroads and Officers; Tables; Receipts; Anecdotes, &c., &c.; making it the most complete and valuable Almanac ever published. Price 10 cents per copy. One dozen 75 cents.—Half gross $4.00. Gross $7 00.

Single copies sent by mail on receipt of price.

JAMES H ENNISS,
Publisher and Bookseller,
Nov. 23-tf Raleigh.

AGRICULTURAL LIME.

300 TONS SHELL LIME.
300 TONS SHELL LIME.
300 TONS SHELL LIME.
300 TONS SHELL LIME.
300 TONS SHELL LIME.
300 TONS SHELL LIME.

Which I will deliver on board the cars at Portsmouth for seven dollars and fifty cents ($7,50) per Ton of 2,000 lbs.

Deposit your money and give me your orders.

B. P. WILLIAMSON.
Raleigh Dec 1-tf

WHISKEY! WHI-KEY! WHISKEY!

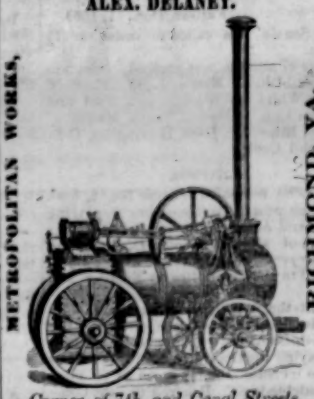
50 bbls. common to fair Whiskey on consignment, which will be sold low, for cash.

Nov 23-tf B. P. WILLIAMSON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. E. TANNER, J. OTTO EHBETS & ALEX. DELANEY.

METROPOLITAN WORKS, RICHMOND, VA.



Corner of 7th. and Canal Streets.

TANNER, EHBETS & DELANEY.

Stationary and Portable Engines,

BOILERS, BRIDGE BOLTS

AND

CASTINGS, FORGINGS,

IRON AND BRASS WORK.

Iron and Wooden Trucks for Cars, Improved Tobacco and all other kinds of Machinery built and repaired.

Nov 17-d3m.

GET THE BEST!

THE VERY BEST SNUFF NOW IN USE IS

G. W. GAIL & AX'S

CELEBRATED

SCOTCH SNUFF,

Manufactured in Baltimore, Md.

DO NOT FAIL TO TRY IT, FOR YOU WILL LIKE IT.

FOR SALE BY ALL PRINCIPAL DEALERS IN RALEIGH, N. C.

Nov. 22-1m

J. B. HUNTER & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS,

AND

Produce Commission Merchants,

CORNER HIGH & WATER STREETS,

PORTSMOUTH, Va.,

Will sell in the markets of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Liverpool, or London, Cotton, Tobacco, Naval Stores, Dried Fruit and all marketable Produce.

Liberal advancements made on actual shipments, and personal attention paid to purchase of merchandise.

Nov 17

F. A. DUNN, Of Wake Co., N. C.	BERNARD TODD, of Petersburg, Va.	JNO. L. REESE of Baltimore, Special Part'r.

DUNN, TODD & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE AND PURCHASE OF

Tobacco, Cotton, Grain, Flour, Produce and Merchandise of every description.

44 South Street, near Exchange Place,

BALTIMORE, Md.

Dec 5-3m

JOHN ARMSTRONG,

BOOKBINDER,

AND

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

OVER THE N. C. BOOKSTORE,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Trial, Execution, Minute and Recording Dockets made to order.

North Carolina Reports and other Law Books, bound in superior Law Binding.

Missing numbers of the Reports supplied and odd numbers taken in exchange for binding.

Dec. 1

SOUTHERN INVENTION.

BAYNE'S

INDIA RUBBER SCRUB!

Price 75 cents.

WARRANTED to last from eighteen months to two years, and a child ten years of age can scour a house neatly in a short time, removing all grease spots and stains of every description, with a little cold water, soap or soda, no sand or hot water required, besides drying it thoroughly at the same time.

A liberal discount given to the trade.

Dec 1 T. H. BRIGGS.

Fresh Ground Plaster.

50 TONS Fresh Ground Plaster, which I will furnish in strong sacks, delivered on board the cars at Portsmouth, Va., for fourteen dollars (14) per Ton of 2,000 lbs. CASH orders solicited.

Raleigh, Dec1-tf B. P. WILLIAMSON. No. 4 Exchange Place.

LIQUORS.

5 bbls. Bumgardner Whiskey, warranted pure.

Dec 1-tf G. T. STRONACH, Commission Merchant.

CORN MEAL.

100 bushels prime.

Dec 1-tf G. T. STRONACH.

CORN.

Another supply.

Dec 1-tf G. T. STRONACH.

Notice.

ALL PERSONS holding claims against me are requested to present them to Messrs. Rogers and Batchelor, my Attorneys in Raleigh.

J. ROBERT JEFFREYS.

Pacific, Nov 30-2aw3w*

ANOTHER lot of superior LAGUYRA Coffee, At G T STRONACH'S

JAVA, LAGUIRA, AND RIO COFFEES.

At

Dec. 1-tf G. T. STRONACH.

AN ACT

IN RELATION TO THE POWERS AND DUTIES OF CLERKS OF SUPERIOR COURTS.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. That as this act will be incorporated in the general act respecting the practice and procedure of the Courts, required to be reported to the General Assembly at its present session, by the commissioners appointed for that purpose, it will be printed in the general act and not elsewhere among the acts of this General Assembly, unless otherwise hereafter directed.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of State is required to have the third section of this act, and that portion relating to the Superior Court Clerks, printed at least weekly in four papers published in this state, and the sum necessary for that purpose is hereby appropriated from any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 3. The terms of the several Superior Courts of this State shall begin in each year at the times hereinafter stated, and shall continue to be held seven weeks (Sundays and legal holidays excepted,) unless the business shall be sooner disposed of.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Bertie county first Monday in March and October.

Hertford, third Monday in March and October.

Gates, fourth Monday after the first Monday in March and October.

Chowan, sixth Monday after the first Monday in March and October.

Perquimans, eighth Monday after the first Monday in March and October.

Pasquotank, tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October.

Camden, twelfth Monday after the first Monday in March and October.

Currituck, fourteenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October.

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Tyrrell county, the first Monday in September and February.

Washington, third Monday in September and February.

Martin, second Monday after the third Monday in September and February.

Hyde, fourth Monday after the third Monday in September and February.

Beaufort, sixth Monday after the third Monday in September and February.

Pitt, eighth Monday after the third Monday in September and February.

Edgecombe, tenth Monday after the third Monday in September and February.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Wayne county, the first Monday in September and February.

Jones, the third Monday in September and February.

Onslow, first Monday after the fourth Monday in September and February.

Craven, third Monday after the fourth Monday in September and February.

Lenoir, fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in September and February.

Greene, seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in September and February.

Carteret, ninth Monday after the fourth Monday in September and February.

Wilson, eleventh Monday after the fourth Monday in September and February.

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Robeson county, on the fourth Monday in August and February.

Bladen, second Monday after the fourth Monday in August and February.

Columbus, fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in August and February.

Brunswick, sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in August and February.

New Hanover, eighth Monday after the fourth Monday in August and February.

Sampson, tenth Monday after the fourth Monday in August and February.

Duplin, twelfth Monday after the fourth Monday in August and February.

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Harnett county, the second Monday in August and February.

Moore, second Monday after the second Monday in August and February.

Montgomery, fourth Monday after the second Monday in August and February.

Stanly, sixth Monday after the second Monday in August and February.

Union, eighth Monday after second Monday in August and February.

Anson, tenth Monday after the second Monday in August and February.

Richmond, twelfth Monday after the second Monday in August and February.

Cumberland fourteenth Monday after the second Monday in August and February.

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Granville county, second Monday in August and February.

Warren, second Monday after the second Monday in August and February.

Franklin, fourth Monday after the second Monday in August and February.

Johnston, sixth Monday after the second Monday in August and February.

Wake, eighth Monday after the second Monday in August and February.

Nash, tenth Monday after the second Monday in August and February.

Halifax, twelfth Monday after the second Monday in August and February.

Northampton, fourteenth Monday after the second Monday in August and February.

SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Guilford county, the first Monday in March and September.

Rockingham, the second Monday after the first Monday in March and September.

Caswell, fourth Monday after the first Monday in March and September.

Person sixth Monday after the first Monday in March and September.

Orange, eighth Monday after the first Monday in March and September.

Chatham, tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and September.

Randolph, twelfth Monday after the first Monday in March and September.

Alamance, fourteenth Monday after the first Monday in March and September.

EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Davie county, the first Monday in April and September.

Rowan, third Monday in April and September.

Davidson, second Monday after the third Monday in April and September.

Forsythe, fourth Monday after the third Monday in April and September.

Stokes, sixth Monday after the third Monday in April and September.

Surry, eighth Monday after the third Monday in April and September.

Yadkin, tenth Monday after the third Monday April and September.

NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Polk county, the first Monday in March and September.

Rutherford, third Monday in March and September.

Cleveland, second Monday after the third Monday in March and September.

Lincoln, fourth Monday after the third Monday in March and September.

Gaston, sixth Monday after the third Monday in March and September.

Mecklenburg, eighth Monday after the third Monday in March and September.

Cabarrus, tenth Monday after the third Monday in March and September.

TENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Catawba county, first Monday in March and September.

Alexander, third Monday in March and September.

Iredell, second Monday after the third Monday in March and September.

Wilkes, fourth Monday after the third Monday in March and September.

Caldwell, sixth Monday after the third Monday in March and September.

Burke, eighth Monday after the third Monday in March and September.

McDowell, tenth Monday after the third Monday in March and September.

ELEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Alleghany county, first Monday in April and September.

Ashe, third Monday in April and September.

Watauga, second Monday after the third Monday in April and September.

Mitchell, fourth Monday after the third Monday in April and September.

Yancey, sixth Monday after the third Monday in April and September.

Madison, eighth Monday after the third Monday in April and September.

Buncombe, tenth Monday after the third Monday in April and September.

TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Clay county, the first Monday in April and September.

Cherokee, third Monday in April and September.

Macon, second Monday after the third Monday in April and September.

Jackson, fourth Monday after the third Monday in April and September.

Haywood, sixth Monday after the third Monday in April and September.

Transylvania, eighth Monday after the third Monday in April and September.

Henderson, tenth Monday after the third Monday in April and September.

SHIRTINGS.

A few Bales Rocky Mount Shirtings—1, Extra Heavy. By the Bale or Bolt.

Nov. 14-tf W. H. JONES & CO.

DRY GOODS.

McCAULEY, FREELAND & Co.,

GROCERS

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

HARGETT STREET,

RALEIGH, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED.

25 Bags fair to prime Rio Coffee.
10 " Laguira and Java Coffee.
30 bbls Sugars, assorted grades.
15 boxes Soaps, assorted.
200 packs Salt.
10 bbls Syrup.
50 kegs Nails.
10 " Horse Shoes.
10 boxes Axes.
1,500 lbs Sole Leather.
300 " Harness Leather.
5,000 " Iron, assorted.
20 boxes Adamantine Candles.
20 boxes French Window Glass.
200 lbs Putty.
5,000 lbs Bacon.
10 Gross Parlor Matches.
10 bushels Clover seed
10 bbls. Soda and Butter Crackers.
10 boxes Green and Black Teas.

In addition to the above we have on hand a large stock of Wood Ware, Hollow Ware, Hardware, Boots and shoes, Confectioneries, &c.

We shall add to our stock at least twice a week, from our up-country stores, supplies of

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,

BACON HAMS,

FRESH BUTTER,

EGGS, CHICKENS, &c.

We would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity to our stock, pledging our best efforts to please them in quality and prices.

Consignments of Produce solicited. Prompt returns made. Respectfully,

McCAULEY, FREELAND, & CO.,
Grocers and Com. Merchants.
Raleigh, Sept. 18-3 *

TO THE WHOLESALE TRADE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

DAVIS, DRAKE & CO.,

DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

CORNER OF SYCAMORE AND BANK STREETS,

PETERSBURG, Va.,

RESPECTFULLY CALL YOUR ATTENTION to their large and attractive stock of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS

YANKEE NOTIONS,

CARPETS, RUGS, &c.

We shall, in a few days, be prepared to offer the largest stock of the above goods in the

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